

THE BOURBON NEWS.

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NO. 87.

C. F. BROWER & CO.

Setting Up a Standard.

There is a standard of everything—

A STANDARD OF VALUE.

A STANDARD OF MERIT.

A STANDARD OF STYLE.

THE STANDARD CARPETS are those we handle.

NO BETTER GRADES were ever shown.

NO BETTER VALUES were ever offered.

NO BETTER PRICES were ever made. We make it to your

interest to buy now.

Special Couch Sale

THIS WEEK—

CORDUROY (with or without box).....\$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.20

LEATHER, full size.....\$18, \$20, \$25.

Oriental Rug Sale

NOW IN PROGRESS.

C. F. BROWER & CO.
LEXINGTON, KY.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

TIME TABLE.

EAST BOUND.

Lv Louisville.....	8:30am	6:00pm
Ar Lexington.....	11:15am	8:45pm
Ar Cincinnati.....	8:30pm	8:30am
Lv Winchester.....	11:30am	9:23pm
Ar Mt. Sterling.....	12:25pm	9:50pm
Ar Washington.....	6:55am	3:40pm
Ar Philadelphia.....	10:15am	7:05pm
Ar New York.....	12:40pm	9:08pm

WEST BOUND.

Ar Winchester.....	7:30am	4:50pm
Ar Lexington.....	8:00am	5:55am
Ar Frankfort.....	9:11am	6:30pm
Ar Shelbyville.....	10:01am	7:20pm
Ar Louisville.....	11:00am	8:15pm



Cheap Pianos

built on the patchwork plan, cases made at one place, works at another, then thrown together by a self-styled "manufacturer," are offered daily at prices so ridiculous, as to convince any intelligent person of their utter worthlessness. In marked contrast are our

Low Priced Pianos

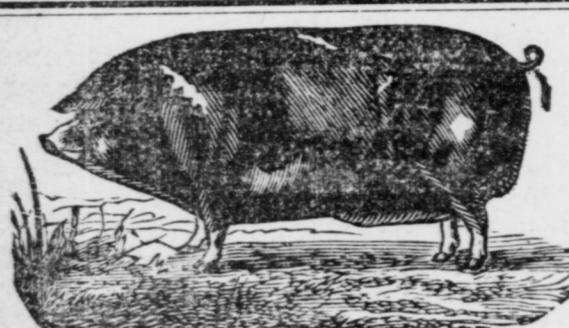
which are remarkable for tone, touch, finish and durability as well as price. Come and hear them, and investigate not only the instruments but also our plan of easy payments.

Ernest Urchs & Co.
121 and 123 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI.
Sole Steinway Representatives.

H. A. SMITH,
DENTIST.

Office over G. S. Varden & Co.

Office Hours : 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.



Poland China Hogs. FOR SALE.

One male pig and three gilts of same litter. Eligible to register. Good individuals, and of best strains of blood—five months old; weight 135 pounds. Call on, or address

GEORGE CLAYTON,
HUTCHISON, KY.

W. O. HINTON, Agent,
Fire, Wind and Storm
Insurance.

THE VERY BEST.
OLD, RELIABLE, PROMPT-
PAYING.

NON-UNION.

BLUEGRASS NURSERIES
FALL 1897.

Full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, and every thing for Orchard, Lawn and Garden.

We have no Agents, but sell direct to the planter, saving enormous commissions. Catalogue on application to

H. F. HILLEMEYER,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Consider the Quality

In buying your children's School Shoes. New Fall stock now arriving. Low prices, but quality good.

RION & CLAY.

A DESIRABLE FARM At Private Sale!

A desirable farm, containing
90½ ACRES,
—SITUATED ON THE
CUMMINS & HAWKINS' TURNPIKE, 8 MILES
WEST OF PARIS,

is offered at private sale on easy terms. The farm is in a good state of cultivation; well watered for man or beast even in this dry time; is well improved with new dwelling (six rooms and hall), necessary out buildings, including an excellent frame tobacco barn sufficient to house 14 acres of tobacco; a great abundance of locust timber.

Mr. Jos. H. Hawkins, who lives near the farm, or Mr. Connor, who lives on it, will take pleasure in showing it to purchasers.

TERMS.—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from date.

J. Q. WARD,
Attorney in fact
(12 Oct. 6 wk)

PARIS,

BOURBON CO., KY.

MILLERSBURG.

News Notes Gathered In And About The
"Burz."

W. Ernst Butler returned Monday from Chicago.

Go to John Mock's and see the latest patent window shade.

Mr. John Hamilton visited friends in Lexington, this week.

Miss Bessie Redmon went to Carlisle, yesterday, to visit relatives.

Don't miss "From Clue to Climax"—a good story—on third page.

Mrs Chas. Turner, who has been very ill for several weeks is improving.

McClelland Bros. shipped a car of good horses to Atlanta, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Shaw went to Cincinnati, Thursday on business.

Mrs. John W. Boulden, of Maysville, is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Bryan.

Misses Annie and Sallie McIntyre, of Covington, were guests of relatives here, Tuesday.

Miss Anna Frazee, guest of Miss Blanche Darneill, returned to Mason, Wednesday.

Mr. Aaron Smedley, of Hutchinson, was the guest of Mr. John Smedley, Wednesday.

The ladies of the Baptist church netted about twenty dollars at their lunch, Tuesday night.

Mrs. Olin Pope left Tuesday for Arkansas, to join her husband, and make her future home.

Mrs. Joshua Barton went to Paris, Tuesday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Roseberry Rogers.

Mr. Jas. Kirk, of Maysville, was here Tuesday looking for some extra good Christmas cattle.

Mr. John Mock and Mrs. Fannie Smith, of Cynthiana, went to Carlisle, Wednesday, to visit relatives.

LOST.—A pair of gold spectacles, on the Ardery pike, near Dennis Hanley's. Liberal reward for return to T. M. Purnell.

The Misses Vaughn spent Thursday night with Miss Warford, at Hamilton College, Lexington, and attended the Seidl concert.

Sam Patrick, charged with horse stealing, was given an examining trial, at Carlisle, Wednesday, and held over in \$750 bond.

Jos. A. Grimes has bought the Ed Wilson farm on the Ruddells Mills pike, from the Economy Building and Loan Association, of Paris, for \$48 per acre.

Five hundred feet of hose was received this week for the Millersburg Fire Department from a Chicago concern. With two engines, hook and ladder company, buckets, axes, grab hooks, etc., the local fire department is now well equipped to cope with the destructive fire fiend.

Mrs. C. W. Henson died Tuesday night, near town, on the Cynthiana pike. Services were held yesterday morning at the home by Rev. Britt and the remains were taken to Shannon, Mason County, for burial. The pall bearers were: S. R. Butler, O. Rankin, Thos. McClintock, Dr. L. R. Best, H. Patterson and Wm. Wright.

CARLISLE.

News Culled From Ni e cas County
Precincts.

From the Mercury.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Frank Trux, on Wednesday, Oct. 27th, Mr. Rufus Hunter and Miss Effie May Barlow.

Geo. R. Secret has bought the Jas. P. Ross lot opposite B. H. Robinson's, and will at once begin the erection of a residence thereon.

Rev. Thos. Bagley will preach at the Old Concord Church Sunday at eleven o'clock, and at Jackstown in the afternoon at three o'clock.

A big rabbit hunt will take place in the Moorefield neighborhood Friday, to be participated in by Carlisle, Sharpsburg, Millersburg and Moorefield young people.

There was a very dangerous fire near Jackstown Tuesday. The grass caught fire from a burning tree and it took hard work to keep several houses from burning. Considerable fencing was destroyed.

DIED.—At his residence at the Central Hotel, in this city, at 11:30 Wednesday morning, John Griffith. He was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 19, 1815, and consequently aged 82 years, one month and two days.

The marriage of Miss Aetna Barnett, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Barnett, and Mr. Edmond Chaney, is announced to take place at the home of the bride on the 3d of November, 1897, at 2 p. m.

The Carlisle Telephone Company organized this week by electing Jno. I. Williamson, President; H. M. Taylor, Secretary; W. B. Ratliff, Treasurer. The Board of Directors consists of the above named gentlemen with S. K. Veach and John H. Frey added. Contract has been made with the Kokomo, Ind., firm to put in seventy-five phones at once. F. B. Lindsay has contract for furnishing the poles, and they are being cut now. The post holes are being dug. Exchange will be in Lamar Hotel building with Miss Feeback as manager.

THE NORTHWESTERN'S dividends to policy-holders are unequalled, and to procure Northwestern dividends you must carry Northwestern insurance. If

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Theatrical And Otherwise—Remarks In
The Foyer.

Edwin Travers

A JOLLY NIGHT.

Mr. Edwin Travers and a competent

company, which includes Chas. Barrington, Misses Alice Barrington and Norma

Hyatt and others, will present that

clever extravaganza "A Jolly Night,"

at the opera house Tuesday night.

Twenty minutes of the evening will be

devoted to rendering, as a prelude, the

beautiful and touching little story en-

titled, "Forget-Me-Nots," and then the

fun begins and continues unabated until

the final curtain falls.

Lexington is to have a vaudeville theatre under the management of R. B. Marsh.

Mrs. Daisy Stiles Davis, formerly a society belle of Newport, Ky., has gone on the stage, and has secured a place in Frohman's "Little Minister" Company. Mrs. Davis is a cousin of Caroline Miskel Hoyt. Mrs. Davis' husband was killed in the Drach gasoline explosion in Cincinnati.

The largest audience seen at the Grand this season witnessed the "Hogan's Alley" performance Wednesday night. The farce was amusing, and the company contains several clever people though the cast could be greatly improved. Two very precocious children are a leading feature of the performance.

The Canal Dover (O.) Reporter says of "The Fast Mail" Co., of which W. H. Davis, of this city, is a prominent member:

"This play has been given here two or three times, but never as it was last week. Their special scenery was fine, and far ahead of the ordinary, while their people were first-class artists all around. Those who stood out prominently are Frank Cotton, as Sleuth the detective, who has a world of trouble with Miss Mary Roberts, as Belvy Ann, his wife. In act 3 Miss Roberts did a clever song and dance. Special mention for clever work ought to be given Will H. Davis who portrayed two characters, "James Reed" and "Ticky, the Operator," widely different in their make-ups, and requiring abundant versatility. Mr. Davis makes a smooth villain and a first-class Irishman, and received repeated encores. He is young, and has in him the natural talent for a star of the first magnitude."

"THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY."

In "The Great Train Robbery" to be produced to-night at the opera house an express train is held-up, an Indian fight occurs, and such picturesque features as a bowie-knife duel, Indians, typical Western characters, Indian war dances, hunting, trapping, gold prospecting and fierce conflict with desperadoes are also exhibited in "The Great Train Robbery." While this makes it appear somewhat startling, it is not at all lurid, for these are but realistic and effective concomitants of a powerful and pleasing drama, and introduced just sufficiently to lend natural color to the scene. Scott Marble, the author, has given a plot to the play that is intensely dramatic and interesting. The characters are extremely picturesque. While there is perhaps a somewhat generous supply of comedy, it is neither forced nor overdone. The production is marked by elaborate and extensive scenic embellishments.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Tax receipts for 1897 are now ready and have been for some time. Please call and settle at once and save penalty.

E. T. BEEDING.
S. B. C.

Poor Grade Shoes

Are poor in every respect—money wasters. Our new stock of School Shoes cannot be made better and are money savers. Try us and see.

RION & CLAY.

Fall Suitings

And Overcoats

Of the best of material and best of trimmings, at a reduction, on or before November 20th.

Will make you a fine Business Suit for \$25.00 and up, with as fine trimmings as

THE DEATH RATE

Assuming Large Proportions in the City of Havana—Insufficient Food Among the Poorer Classes Causes Intestinal Diseases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A special from Washington says: Only an inkling of the revolting horrors of starvation and desolation prevalent throughout the island of Cuba has as yet reached this country.

For many months no adequate knowledge of the conditions of the interior and small towns has been available. But from the chief city of Havana, where the sufferings must be least compared with other portions, almost incredible accounts of the baritous results of Spain's misrule continue to multiply in official records.

Monday an official statement was delivered to the president, which shocked him beyond measure.

It was the regular weekly report of Dr. W. F. Brunner, sanitary inspector of the United States marine hospital service at Havana. It is as follows:

"The death rate is assuming alarming proportions in this city, and the deaths from intestinal diseases due to insufficient, food among the poorer classes amounts to about two-fifths of the total deaths. An inspection of a pest house known as Lo Fosos was made by me on Thursday, October 14.

"This place has been set aside for the country people sent to Havana. Lo Fosos consists of a large wooden building about 150 feet in length and 60 feet in width. The building is situated in an inclosure, which is used for the storing of carts of the municipality.

"There were 500 persons found in and around this building, and of that number over 200 were found lying on the floor sick and dying. I saw no child under ten years who could be considered in good health. They were invariably suffering from some form of dysentery. The emaciation of their bodies was startling. This place is not a hospital, but simply a place of residence for these people, but a conservative estimate of the death rate there would be about ten per day. The number is recruited by fresh accessions from the country.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Military Reservation at Fort Randall in South Dakota Open for Occupancy.

CHAMPAIGN, S. D., Oct. 26.—Long before daylight Monday morning scores of soldiers gathered outside the United States land office and remained there constantly until the office opened for business at 9 o'clock. The occasion was the opening of the military reservation.

For the past two days intending homesteaders have been arriving by train and team.

In the line Monday morning was a woman who had come over a hundred miles to secure a quarter section of South Dakota land.

Many of those here to make entry have been squatters on the land they desire for several years and have extensive improvements. The claims of many of the squatters conflict, some tracts having two or three claimants, and contests will be necessary to determine who has the most right to such tracts.

The Fort Randal reservation was established by executive order June 16, 1860. A military post was established there in 1854. The post was abandoned, and an executive order of October 20, 1893, placed the reservation under the control of the interior department for disposal under the homestead law.

The reservation contains a total of more than a hundred thousand acres, a portion of which lies in South Dakota, the remainder in Nebraska. That portion lying in this state was opened to settlement Monday. In the early days Fort Randal was the handsomest and zestful of frontier military posts and played an important figure in the early history of Dakota.

SMALL RIOT

In the Mining Village of Brodericks, Pa.—One Man Killed and Another Wounded.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 26.—A riot occurred in the mining village of Brodericks, this county, between 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock Monday morning. A bad feeling had existed for some time past between the proprietors of two boarding houses, John Bolich and Geo. Hornick. Filled with liquor, the partisans of Bolich attacked Hornick's house with stones, axes and clubs. They had nearly demolished the building when John Garvera, a boarder, fired from an upstairs window with a Winchester rifle directly into the crowd. Steve Muri, one of the attacking party, fell dead with a bullet in his heart. Charles Sloch was wounded in the side. The invaders fell back when the shooting commenced, and the arrival of a number of constables put a stop to further hostilities. A number of arrests were made Monday.

Fifty-two New Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Numerically, Monday was the worst day yet of the fever situation here. As early as 7 o'clock Monday evening the score of the board of health showed a total of 52 new cases, and there had been deaths to the number of 11. Heretofore the highest number of deaths in a single day has been nine. Unfortunately, there continues to be concealment of cases here, fatalities occur because medical attention is not called in.

His Skull Fractured.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 26.—James, the 9-year-old son of William Blount, was thrown by a runaway horse Monday morning and his skull fractured. His condition is critical.

The Yellow Fever in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Three new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health Monday night and two deaths occurred in the early morning from the disease. About 500 people left town Monday night for northern points.

Bushnell Recovering.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—Gov. Bushnell returned to his office Monday morning, though he is still feeling a little the worse for his recent illness. He will be able to speak at several more places before the campaign closes.

CRUDE COAL OIL.

Recommended as Fuel on the Small Craft in the Navy.

Argument in Favor of Building United States Ships in Classes—The Government Will Lose Nothing on Account of \$90,000 in Bogus Warrants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The gradual replacement on war vessels of the familiar cylindrical boiler by various forms of the water tube boiler constitutes the most important fact in marine engineering at this time, according to Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, who has just published his annual report to the secretary of the navy. For torpedo boats, he says the advantage of these boilers were so evident that they quickly displaced the old types and have now been used for several years exclusively for this kind of craft.

Touching liquid fuel with which many nations are experimenting as a substitute for coal the report gives an interesting history of those made in this country. Included in this list is the test made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. about ten years ago, which, while proving the practicability of using crude coal oil for fuel for boilers, demonstrated that the Pennsylvania railroad itself would consume more than one-third of the entire output of coal oil at that time if it were used for fuel instead of coal.

Nevertheless the balances of advantage are so greatly in favor of the liquid fuel for small craft that the bureau expresses the intention of making use of coal oil on torpedo boats.

Commodore Melville makes a strong argument in favor of building our ships in future in classes, so as to secure the great advantages that follow the training of men for whole classes of ships instead of for one vessel, and also the ability to use duplicate parts of machinery. It is recommended that the machinery of ships laid up in reserve with skeleton crews be subjected every six months to a dock trial with full steam pressure to make sure they are ready for use at short notice.

The bureau has been making some inquiries as to the possibility of procuring large merchant ships in an emergency to serve as machine shops for fleets, and having secured a list of some suitable vessels, now submits an estimate of \$25,000 for machine tools to be laid aside for fitting one of them out when needed.

The engineer-in-chief has a good deal to say in his report on the subject of personnel, and he insists that he is warranted in urging, after many years of careful observation and study, two things as necessary to the highest efficiency of the engineer corps: First, an increase of numbers of the corps from 195 officers of all grades to about 300, so divided as to the various grades as to give fair promotion. Second, the conferring of actual rank and titles (with the names of the corps attached), as is the case for the staff officers of the army.

Government officials are at a loss to know on whom will fall the loss by the \$90,000 of bogus warrants on account of the Creek Indian payment which are now out. The government will not lose anything, but the money on all these warrants has been paid out in an intermediary way. Whether the Creek nation, which is said to have paid some of the money on the warrants, or outside parties, who are known to have cashed at least a part of them on a premium as brokers, or others will be the ones to stand the loss is not known. Secretary Bliss stated Tuesday that while there was about \$90,000 of bogus warrants out for the Creek payment they had not been paid. Who holds the warrants can not be learned, he said, but the government would not lose a cent.

PULLMAN'S WILL.

CARELESS CLERK

Drops a Lit Cigarette and Causes a Fire in St. Louis—The Wahash Building, Corner 7th and Chestnut Streets, Gutted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A lighted cigarette dropped by a thoughtless clerk is supposed to have caused the fire which Wednesday afternoon practically gutted the white stone building at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets occupied by the general offices of the Wabash railroad.

At 1:25 o'clock just after the clerks had returned from their noonday recess and were beginning work a policeman standing on the corner below noticed a small tongue of flame shoot out from a window in the fifth story of the building, which was used as a storage attic. Instantly a puff of dense black smoke followed and the officer rushed into the building shouting the alarm. Instantly there was a confused rush for every means of exit.

The attic was stored with old papers and documents and within five minutes was a roaring furnace. The whole floor seemed to suddenly burst into flame in every part. During all this excitement seven young women employed in one of the inner mailing rooms on the fourth floor had not been noticed and were still working unconscious of their peril. When they did discover their situation, they found to their horror that it was impossible to reach the stairs as the stairway was burning fiercely. They appeared at the windows and a cry of horror went up from the streets.

"The fire escape," shouted the crowd, and the young women, comprehending, disappeared and a moment later climbed out on the iron platform of the escape. They hesitated, but the advancing flames gave them determination and they started on their descent, reaching the street in safety as a thundering cheer went up.

With the first alarm the real estate agents who occupied the lower floor began removing their books and papers. Everything that could be gotten out was taken across the street to the massive new Wainwright building. Fire Chief Swingle sent in a general alarm, but owing to the narrow street and the network of wires it required 15 minutes to hoist and train the stand pipes.

By this time the two top floors of the building were doomed and it was apparent that the fire had gained such headway that the entire building must go. An order was given to cut the electric wires. Dense throngs blocked every thoroughfare. Without warning the wires were clipped and in an instant the throngs were madly falling back as flashes of blue and yellow lightning sputtered from the ends of the deadly wires that came falling to the ground. Nobody was injured, but a wire struck a fire horse, killing it in its tracks.

At 1:50 o'clock the roof fell with a crash sending burning embers into the air which fell on adjoining buildings and started fires, but prompt measures prevented farther conflagrations.

A. R. Field, a clerk, was carrying some books from the first floor when the crash came. Flying debris struck him on the head, tearing it open down to the end of the nose. He was quickly removed in an ambulance and his injuries may result fatally.

Nothing was left of the two top floors but the broken walls, while the three lower floors suffered damage from water and falling debris. The fire came so suddenly that the Wabash company was prevented from saving anything. Every record in the office of the chief engineer, rights of way, real estate deeds and surveys of every description were destroyed. An officer of the company estimates their loss at \$500,000. Real estate men place the valuation of the building at \$400,000.

PULLMAN'S WILL.

Money Bequeathed for the Erection of a Manual Training School—About \$150,000 Given to Charitable Institutions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The will of George M. Pullman was filed for probate Wednesday afternoon. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. Sufficient funds are also set aside to provide her with an income of \$50,000 yearly during her life. One million dollars each is left in trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, and Mrs. Carolan, of San Francisco. An income of but \$3,000 yearly is provided for his two sons, George M. Jr., and Sanger W. Mrs. Lowden is also given the summer residence known as Castle Rest, on an island in the St. Lawrence river. About \$150,000 in sums of \$10,000 and \$20,000 is left to various charitable institutions in Chicago. A sum of \$200,000 is given for the erection of a manual training school in Pullman, which is also endowed with \$1,200,000. Five old employees are given \$5,000 each. Two sisters and two brothers of the dead millionaire are given \$50,000 each, and another brother gets \$25,000.

If the estate shall be more than sufficient to satisfy all the devises, trusts and legacies named, the executors are directed to divide the excess into two equal shares and add the same respectively to the two portions set aside for the daughters, Mrs. Lowden and Mrs. Carolan.

Norman R. Ream and Robt. T. Lincoln are appointed executors.

The total value of the estate is shown by the petition for letters testamentary to be \$7,600,000. Of this amount \$6,800,000 is personal property, and \$800,000 realty. Attorney Runnels, who prepared the will, said that these figures are a conservative but fair estimate of the value of the estate.

Buried in Her Wedding Dress.

CYTHIANA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The final scene in the tragedy that deprived poor Mary Burns of her life on her appointed wedding day was enacted Wednesday afternoon when the frail body of the beautiful girl was laid to rest in Battle Grove cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of friends, many of whom had assembled for the marriage Tuesday. She was buried in her wedding gown, and held in her hand a rose from the bridal bouquet. The aged father and mother were bowed with the weight of their sorrow, and their silent grief was pitiful.

Large Steamer Stranded.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 27.—A large steamer stranded at 10:30 Tuesday evening at Cape Henry immediately in front of the weather bureau office. The vessel is well in shore and resting easily. There is a very heavy sea running which prevents the life saving crew from launching their boat. She is thought to be a passenger steamer.

Fifty-Nine New Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Official report of the board of health Tuesday: Cases of fever Tuesday, 59; deaths Tuesday, 7; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,269; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 145; total cases absolutely recovered, 637; total cases under treatment, 487.

Yellow Fever at New Albany, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 27.—Dr. H. S. Delke, the famous Georgia outlaw, goes to the pen for life. Delke was charged with the murder of Sheriff Gwyn. His son, Tom Delke, has been hanged on the same charge.

REPLY OF SPAIN

To the Note of Secretary Sherman Placed in Woodford's Hands.

It is Announced Officially That the Answer is Marked Throughout by an Energetic Tone—The Document May Not Be Published Until Congress Meets.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Spanish government refuses to furnish for publication the text of the note of Spain which has been handed to the United States minister here, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, as an answer to the communication which the general placed in the hands of the duke of Tetuan early in September last, when the latter was minister of foreign affairs, on the subject of the insurrection in the interest of peace in Cuba. This message began to come in installments at two o'clock Tuesday night, and it was nearly noon Wednesday before it was all in hand at the state department. It was not the length of the message that occupied the wires all that time, but the fact that it was in all groups of figures and it was probably filed in small batches as it was turned into the complicated state department cipher in Madrid. All of this work had to be undone at the state department and the message translated from the cipher back again into good English. This occupied nearly all of the day, so that it was half past 3 before the first fair copy of the message was turned out. It was not so long, in fact, there were little less than 1,000 words in the message, for Mr. Woodford instead of cabling the whole of the Spanish answer to his note contented himself with reducing the matter to a brief outline. The first copy was taken at once to the president, not being entrusted to a messenger, but being delivered by Chief Clerk Michaels in person at the white house.

The United States minister admits having received Spain's reply to the note of the United States, but he declines to discuss the matter beyond saying that the text of the Spanish answer will be immediately transmitted to Washington.

From other sources it was learned that the officials of the United Stateslegation were engaged Tuesday in translating Spain's answer, and it was reported that the United States minister would cable to Washington Tuesday the full text of the Spanish note.

Although the government of Spain will not give out the text of its reply to the United States on the subject of Cuba, it was officially announced that the reply of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Guillen, is on the following lines: It expresses regret at the fact that the insurrection in Cuba "receives support from frequent American filibustering expeditions," and that otherwise the rebellion in Cuba would probably not exist. It is hoped by the Spanish government and by granting autonomy to Cuba and the withdrawing of American support of the insurgents the insurrection will shortly be ended.

It is further officially announced that the Spanish note is marked throughout by an energetic tone.

According to the reports in official circles here, the United States minister will confine himself to acknowledging the receipt of the Spanish reply and, after forwarding it to the United States government, will request instructions from Washington before proceeding any further in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Confirmation from official sources is given that the Spanish authorities at Madrid delivered to Minister Woodford Monday evening the answer of Spain to the representations of the United States contained in Mr. Woodford's instructions. Under these circumstances it is not doubted that the United States minister has advised the authorities here on the essential features of the reply. The text of the reply is known to be very lengthy, so much so that it is doubted whether the full answer will be sent by cable.

If this is attempted, however, it will be a long and laborious process of translation and transmission, the original Spanish being first translated to English then reduced to cipher, then cables, then translated back from cipher to English. As the actual delivery of the document into Mr. Woodford's hands did not occur until late Monday, these processes would delay the receipt of the text probably beyond Tuesday, if any attempt was made to cable it in full. The statement is reaffirmed by officials that no publicity of the Woodford instructions, or of Spain's answer, will be made at Madrid or Washington until after the assembling of congress, and it is generally believed that the two governments have reached an understanding as to holding back the letters for the present.

THE FORMULA

For Making Oxytuberculin, the New Consumption Cure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Official notice has been received by the Belgian consul, Leon Guastin, that the minister of foreign affairs had transmitted documents concerning Dr. Joseph Hirschfelder's consumption cure to the royal academy of medicine of Belgium and that the academy has commissioned Dr. Van Lair, one of its members to make an examination, the formula for making oxytuberculin, which it is claimed makes consumption curable, is briefly stated as follows:

Vial is soaked in water and its juice then boiled and filtered. Glycerine, peptone and salt are put in the liquid, which is made slightly alkaline with carbonate of soda.

In this liquid the germs of tuberculosis are grown. When they are fully developed the liquid with the serum is boiled and filtered. The resultant liquid is tuberculin.

This tuberculin is the basis of Mr. Hirschfelder's preparation. Peroxide of hydrogen is added to it and the mixture is heated for 13 hours, at the end of which time it is oxytuberculin. This is clarified by a caustic soda solution and a portion of borax acid is put in to keep it from decomposing.

Large Steamer Stranded.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 27.—A large steamer stranded at 10:30 Tuesday evening at Cape Henry immediately in front of the weather bureau office. The vessel is well in shore and resting easily. There is a very heavy sea running which prevents the life saving crew from launching their boat. She is thought to be a passenger steamer.

Fifty-Nine New Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Official report of the board of health Tuesday: Cases of fever Tuesday, 59; deaths Tuesday, 7; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,269; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 145; total cases absolutely recovered, 637; total cases under treatment, 487.

Yellow Fever at New Albany, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 27.—Dr. H. S. Delke, the famous Georgia outlaw, goes to the pen for life. Delke was charged with the murder of Sheriff Gwyn. His son, Tom Delke, has been hanged on the same charge.

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CHAPTER I.

The milkman left a can of milk on the front veranda and drove on to the next house in the street. The ice man came along half an hour later, looked curiously at the closed door, as he unfastened the hooks from a block of ice, and rapped loudly on the step, but no one came to answer his call.

An hour later a young man sleeping in the front room downstairs awoke suddenly and sat up in bed. He was astonished to note that the sunlight on the carpet extended from the window far into the room, indicating that the sun had risen above the tall buildings across the street. He felt a strange heaviness in his head, and a desire to lie down again, but he shook off the feeling and rose to begin to dress.

What could be the matter? The little clock on his dressing case pointed to ten. What had caused him to oversleep? Why had Mr. Strong not waked him as usual? The old man was always up with the sun, and had never allowed him to sleep later than eight.

The young man hurriedly put on his trousers, thrust his feet into his slippers, and drew aside the portiere that hung between his room and his uncle's. Strong's bed was in the righthand corner of the room, and Whidby could see the back part of his head and one side of his gray whiskers.

Whidby called to him softly, but Strong did not stir. Whidby called again, and stamped his foot, but still the old man remained motionless.

"That's queer," murmured Whidby, as he approached the bed. Strong's face was towards the window; his eyes were open; a ghastly smile was on his face. He was dead. Whidby saw that by the awful pallor of his face, which made each hair of the beard stand out as if under a magnifying glass. For a moment Whidby stood as if turned to stone; then he drew down the sheet, which had been drawn up closely under the old man's chin, and saw the long deep gash in the throat and the dark clots of the blood which had soaked into the mattress.

Whidby was strangely calm. In an instant he had decided on a course of action. He stepped to the telephone across the room, and looked over the directory; then he rang, and held the receiver to his ear.

"Hello," he said, "that's the central office, isn't it? Well, all right; one seventy-six on four eighty-two, please."

"Well, what is it?" presently came from the telephone.

"Is that police headquarters?"

"Yes."

"I am Alfred Whidby, 278 Leighton avenue. A horrible thing has occurred here during the night. I have just discovered that my uncle, Mr. Strong—Richard N. Strong, the banker—has been murdered. Come and attend to me."

There was a silence, broken by a low, indistinct murmur as if people were talking at the other end of the wire; then the reply came:

"All right; as soon as we can get there."

Then Whidby hung up the receiver and rang the bell. He went back into his room, put on his shirt, collar and necktie, and brushed his hair. His head still felt heavy and ached a little. The electric cars were whirring past the house, and a blind man was playing an accordion a few doors away. There was a crunching step on the gravelled walk near his window. Whidby raised the sash and looked out. It was Matthews, the gardener.

Seeing Whidby, he touched his hat, stopped, and asked after Mr. Strong. Whidby made no reply, but sat down on the window-sill and stared at the old man. He was wondering if the police would prefer for him to keep the news from the gardener. It was the look of slow astonishment coming into Matthews' eyes that made him decide what to say.

"Matthews," he said, "something has happened; I can tell you that much, but that is all. I have telephoned the police; you'd better not come in till they get here. If I were you I'd go on with my work; the rose bushes near the fountain need trimming."

Matthews stared and started to speak, but Whidby withdrew, sat down on the side of his bed and tried to collect his thoughts. Suddenly he was roused by a sharp ring at the door bell. Whidby's heart sank, and he was all in a quiver, but he rose calmly and went to the door. It was a boy with the morning paper. He held also a bill in his hand, and wanted to collect the money due to him for delivering the paper for the month past, but Whidby sent him away, and stood for several minutes in the doorway watching the crowd passing in the street. Then he closed the door, and went into his uncle's room and walked restlessly to and fro at the foot of the bed. Suddenly he stopped at the telephone and rang the bell.

"One seventy-five on four eighty-two, please," he said.

"Hello there," was the reply.

"Well?" said Whidby.

"You are one seventy-six instead of one seventy-five, aren't you?"

"Yes. Did I say one seventy-five? I meant one seventy-six."

"All right; there you are, Mr. Whidby."

"Whidby," thought the young man, "I wonder how he knew my name. Ah, he must have overheard me speaking to the police."

The bell rang.

"Hello," said Whidby. "Is that police headquarters?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"This is Alfred Whidby, 278 Leighton avenue—"

"I know; but what is wrong now?"

"I telephoned you about the murder up here. Aren't you going to send some one to see about it?"

"That was only a few minutes ago, Mr. Whidby, and it is over two miles. Capt. Welsh has just left with Mr. Minard Hendricks, the famous New York detective, who happens to be in town."

"Ah, I see," said Whidby; "the time drags with me, you know. I am all alone."

"I understand. Good-by."

The young man turned and walked round the bed for another look at Strong's face. Surely, he thought, that weird smile and the twinkle in the dead man's eyes were the most remarkable things ever connected with a murder case. He could not bear to look at the face, so he went into his own room. He wondered what had caused him to oversleep. He went to his bed and smelt the pillows to see if he could detect traces of chloroform. He had decided that he could not have been drugged, when the bell of a passing car caught his ear. He knew that the car had stopped in front of the house by the whirling, chromatic sound as it started on again. Then he heard steps on the veranda and went to the door.

CHAPTER II.

It was Capt. Welsh, the chief of police, and Mr. Minard Hendricks, the detective from New York. The latter scarcely nodded when he was introduced to Whidby. His sharp, gray eyes, under massive, shaggy brows, rested on the key which he had just heard Whidby turn in the lock.

"Has no one been out at this door this morning?" he asked, abruptly.

"No," stammered Whidby—"yes; that is, I came to answer the ring of a newsboy a moment ago."

"And you locked the door after he left?"

"Yes."

"Why did you do it?" The detective's eyes were roving about the veranda, hall and yard, but his tone sounded sharp and to the point. Whidby felt that he was waiting for a reply.

"I don't know," replied the young man, helplessly. "I suppose I was excited, and it seemed to me that it would be best to keep curious people out till you came."

"Certainly," replied Capt. Welsh; but the detective went on with a frown: "Was the door unlocked when you opened it for the newsboy?"

"I—I'm afraid I can't remember," answered Whidby.

"That is unfortunate," said Hendricks. "Where is the body?"

"This way," replied Whidby. "The second door on the right."

The detective opened the door, and the others followed him to the bed. He looked long and silently at the face of the dead man; then he said: "Has anyone touched this sheet since you discovered the murderer?"

"I drew it down to see where he was wounded. If I had thought—"

"No matter," replied the detective, and he lifted the sheet and examined the gash. Then he replaced it carefully, and asked: "How was the sheet arranged when you found him?"

"Just as it is now, I think," said Whidby. "Just as if the murderer had replaced it with both hands, one on each side, as you did."

"Stand where you are," Hendricks suddenly ordered. He raised the window-shade, went down on his hands and knees, and made a minute examination of the carpet. Then he rose and surveyed the room. "Where did you sleep?" he asked.

Whidby pointed to the portiere. "In that room."

The detective drew the heavy curtains aside.

"You came through here this morning?" he asked.

"Yes."

Hendricks looked at Whidby's bed.

"Slept later than usual this morning, eh?" he asked.

"Yes; I don't know what was the matter with me. I felt heavy-headed and dizzy when I awoke."

Capt. Welsh nodded knowingly, but said nothing.

"You telephoned as soon as you discovered the body?" Hendricks went on.

"Yes."

"Where do you get your meals?"

"Here, usually; but to-day the cook is away on leave of absence. Uncle and I were going over to the Randolph, the restaurant on the corner, for our meals till she returned."

"Have you eaten anything this morning?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better go; we'll look after everything and telephone the coroner."

"All right," replied Whidby. He turned to the wash-stand and filled a basin from a pitcher of water. "In my excitement I forgot to wash my face and hands."

"Stop!" cried Hendricks, and he caught Whidby's arm as his hands were almost in the water. "Pardon me, but you've stained your fingers somehow."

The young man stared at his right hand in surprise. There was a faint red smudge on the thumb and fingers. "Why," he said, "I don't see how it could have got there, unless— I wonder if—" Whidby turned quickly into the other room and bent over Strong's bed. "Ah!" he cried, to the others. "See! I must have got it from the corner of the sheet when I put it back; you see there is blood on the under side."

The detective had followed Whidby no further than the portiere, where he stood indifferently watching the young man's movements.

"Yes, from the sheet or this curtain," he replied, pointing to an almost invisible spot of blood on the portiere.

"Then the fellow must have been in my room, too," said Whidby, wonderingly.

"And just after the deed was done," Hendricks remarked.

The young man stared at the detective curiously as he returned to the wash-stand and took off his coat.

"Look," he cried to him, "here is some of it on my cuff."

"I noticed that," replied the detective. "It is a drop of blood. Perhaps you had better detach the cuff and give it to me. You did not sleep in that shirt?"

"No," Whidby gave him the cuff.

"Where did you lay the shirt last night when you took it off?"

"On that chair near my bed," answered Whidby.

"That is all you can do for us," said Hendricks. "You'd better go to breakfast."

Whidby crossed the street and entered the restaurant on the corner. He

went to a seat at the table farthest from the door and ordered some eggs, coffee, rolls and butter; but he found that he had no appetite, and he drank his coffee when it was so hot that it burnt his lips. Then he bought a newspaper and sat for ten minutes gazing at it absently.

On his return home he found the yard filled with a crowd of curious people. Some of them stood on the veranda near the windows. The door was closed. Whidby tried the knob, but it was locked. Turning, he saw Matthews coming round the corner of the house.

"Capt. Welsh asked me to send you in at the rear door," the man said.

"They're goin' to hold a inquest on 'im."

Whidby followed the gardener into the house. How he did trouble to see the body again, and the strange smile on the dead man's face! But there was no help for it. He must do what he could towards bringing the criminal to justice.

The atmosphere of Strong's room was

so close that Whidby could hardly breathe, and the perfume from the conservatory sickened him. The coroner and his jury had arrived. Indeed, they seemed to be waiting for him. He sat down near a window. He wondered what they would ask him, and if he could make intelligent replies.

The coroner opened the proceedings with a few words to the jury, and Whidby thought they stared at him furtively whenever his name was mentioned.

Then his testimony was called for, and Whidby felt that he was repeating word for word the account he had given Hendricks a short while before.

The detective rose next and told in careful detail how the police had been called to the telephone by Whidby and first informed of the murder; how the young man had met him and Welsh at the door, and what was said about whether the door was locked. He spoke of the blood stain on Whidby's hand and produced the cuff with the drop of blood on it. It was his opinion, he said, that the cuff could not have been worn at the time it received the drop, nor for at least half an hour afterwards, for, as the jury could see, the blood had dried in such a shape as to prove that it had remained motionless for some time. Mr. Whidby had said that the shirt with the cuff attached had lain on a chair near his bed all night.

Whidby pointed to the portiere. "In that room."

The detective drew the heavy curtains aside.

"You came through here this morning?" he asked.

"Yes."

Hendricks looked at Whidby's bed.

"Slept later than usual this morning, eh?" he asked.

"Yes; I don't know what was the matter with me. I felt heavy-headed and dizzy when I awoke."

Capt. Welsh nodded knowingly, but said nothing.

"You telephoned as soon as you discovered the body?" Hendricks went on.

"Yes."

Whidby turned to the coroner.

"How was the sheet arranged when you found him?"

"As I told you, it was folded in two."

"Did you notice any marks on the sheet?"

"None."

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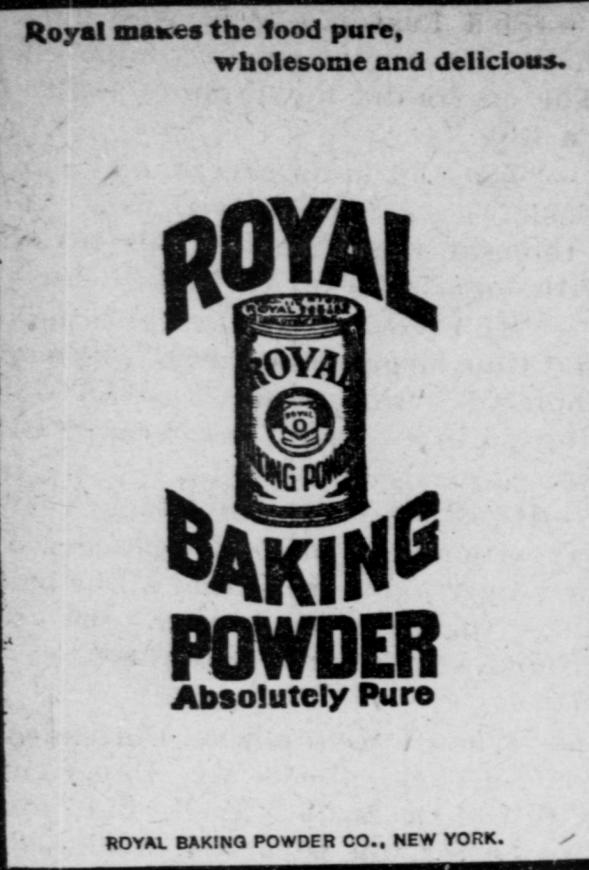
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THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

*Published every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, &
BRUCE MILLER, Editors and Owners.
Make all Checks, Money Orders, etc.,
payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.*

ADVERTISING RATES.
Display one dollar per inch for first insertion; half rates each insertion thereafter.
Locals, or reading notices, ten cents per line each insertion. Locals in black type, twenty cents per line each insertion.
Printed matter, one cent per line for full lines when running at line rates.
Obituary's, cards of thanks, calls on candidates, resolutions of respect and matter of a like nature, ten cents per line.
Special rates given for large advertisements and yearly cards.

Constitutional Amendment.

THE Constitutional Amendment to be voted on Tuesday is of great importance to cities but of little interest to those voters who do not live in cities. The purpose of it is simply to give to municipalities the right of local self control in the matter of municipal taxation for municipal purposes. This does not affect County or State taxation, or the tax that cities pay to County or State, but only gives to cities the right to determine for themselves how they shall raise the money necessary to pay municipal expenses. The question is one of great importance to cities and the amendment should carry by a tremendous majority. We call the attention of the voters of Paris and Bourbon County to the importance of this amendment and urge that Bourbon give a large majority in favor of it. Indeed we can see no reason why any person who votes on this matter should not vote for the amendment.

To Sound Money Democrats.

THE importance of polling every Sound Money vote in Kentucky for Hindman cannot be too urgently insisted upon. When you go into the booth Tuesday put your stamp in the little square opposite Hindman's name—not under the device, but in the square opposite Hindman's name. Let that be the first vote you cast. Then if you do not intend to vote for the straight ticket be sure to pick out the Sound Money men and put your stamp in the squares opposite their names. Dudley and Violet should both carry this county by good majorities. We ask all Sound Money Democrats not to forget any of these candidates, and, to be certain that your vote will be counted, mark in the square opposite each name.

IF Hindman should poll 35,000 or 40,000 votes in Kentucky so that it would be plain that the sound money men held the balance of power in the State we would have no further trouble with the silver question. Let every Sound Money Democrat stamp in the square opposite Hindman's name the first thing on entering the booth, and then, however else you vote, be sure not to skip any Sound Money candidate.

GOV. HINDMAN accepted the nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals and has made a gallant fight at great inconvenience. He does not expect to be elected. He is simply standing for a principle and he is doing it at a great personal sacrifice, and he desires the support of every Democrat in Kentucky who is opposed to Bryanism and the Chicago platform. A vote for him is a vote to bring the party back to its old moorings and to restore a Democracy united on the old beliefs of the party.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum, any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE National Democrats of this country are intelligent enough to understand the importance of making their candidate poll as large a vote in the state as possible, and will do their duty. Make it your first duty on entering the booth to vote for Hindman and then look after the balance of the ticket. Stamp opposite his name, not under the device, but opposite his name.

BEFORE entering the booth be certain that you know how to make your ballot. You will want to vote for somebody else besides Hindman. Put your mark in the square opposite his name first, and then pick out the other candidates you want to vote for and mark opposite their names. That is the sure way.

HINDMAN's name will be found on the ballot under the head of Thomas Jefferson. Vote for him by stamping in the little square opposite his name. If you want to settle the silver question in Kentucky make Hindman's vote large enough to demonstrate that we hold the balance of power.

CANDIDATE BAILEY, Judge W. H. Holt, Judge Geo. Denny and Hon. John H. Wilson will speak at the court house this afternoon at two o'clock.

MR. BRYAN has declined to talk about New York politics. It is almost impossible to imagine Mr. Bryan refusing to talk.

EIGHT thousand people attended the grand barbecue given in Woodford by Mr. Warren Viley to Hon. Henry Martin. Speeches were made by Mr. Martin, John Andrew Steele, Judge Yost, Gov. Hindman and Col. Breckinridge, and music was furnished by Saxton's band. The multitude consumed fifty-five sheep, three beees, six hogs, 1,000 gallons of burgoo and a car-load of bread.

THE fusion meeting at Lexington Wednesday night was attended by 2,500 people who were addressed by Judge W. H. Holt, Hon. W. W. Dickson, Hon. Pryor Fore and Judge Geo. Denny.

Judge Yost and Col. Breckinridge were to have made speeches but the former was prevented by his wife's illness, and the latter by legal business in Louisville.

Democratic Public Speaking.

THE following is a list of dates announced last night by the Democratic Campaign Committee, at which public speaking will be held:

Centerville, Friday, Oct. 29, at two p.m.—W. M. Purnell, T. E. Ashbrook, Mrs. Dundon, C. Arnsperger.

Millersburg, Saturday, Oct. 30, at two p.m.—W. M. Purnell, T. E. Ashbrook, C. M. Thomas, E. M. Dickson.

Paris, Nov. 1st, at two p.m.—W. M. Purnell, E. M. Dickson, T. E. Ashbrook, W. H. McMillan, James McClure, J. M. Thomas.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 1st, at 7:30 p.m.—C. M. Thomas, Russell Mann.

Public Speaking.

HON. W. M. Dickerson is announced to speak at the court house on the 30th. Judge H. C. Howard will speak at the court-house in this city, on Friday, Oct. 29, at seven o'clock p.m.

STOCK AND TURF NEWS.

Sales and Transfers Of Stock, Crop, Etc. Turf Notes.

Wheat sold at a dollar per bushel Wednesday in Cincinnati and St. Louis. James Hukill won the 2:22 pace at Louisville, Wednesday, with Joe Bailey, in 2:14. The purse was \$1,000.

At the sale of Stratford Batts' property Saturday on the square, auctioneer A. T. Forsyth sold corn in the field at \$1.84 per barrel.

John T. Hughes captured a \$200 premium Wednesday at the St. Louis horse show with his roadsters Laird Boy and Little Harrison.

L. & N. Rates To Nashville.

Tenn. Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 31st, '97. L. & N. will sell tickets at following rates for the round trip: April 28 to Oct. 15th, final limit Nov. 7, \$12.60. April 29 to Oct. 30, final limit 15 days, from date of sale, \$8.25. April 27 to Oct. 30, final limit 7 days including date of sale, \$7.60.

F. B. CARR, Agt.

Wright's Celery Tea cures congestion, sick headache. See at druggist.

Yesterday's Temperature.

THE following is the temperature as noted yesterday by A. J. Winters & Co., of this city:

7 a. m. ....	.60
8 a. m. ....	.62
9 p. m. ....	.64
10 a. m. ....	.64
11 a. m. ....	.66
12 m. ....	.68
2 p. m. ....	.68
3 p. m. ....	.69
4 p. m. ....	.67
5 p. m. ....	.65
7 p. m. ....	.61

Do You Play Whist, Euchre, Or Other Games?

THE F. F. V. playing card is better than any 50 cent card on the market. Send 15 cents for one deck or 25 cents for two decks (stamps or currency) to C. B. Ryan, Asst. Gen'l. Pass'r Agt., C. & O. Ry., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

Consumption

Out-door life and Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites have cured thousands of cases of consumption in the early stages. They cure old, advanced cases too; but not so many, nor so promptly. When a case is so far advanced that a cure cannot be made, even then SCOTT'S EMULSION checks the rapidity of the disease, relieves the pains in the chest, reduces the night sweats, and makes the cough easier. In these cases it comforts and prolongs life. Don't experiment with cures that destroy the digestion. Pin your faith to the one remedy which has been THE STANDARD FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c, and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

To the Voters of Bourbon County.

HAVING received the nomination in the Republican County Convention for County Clerk of Bourbon county, I take this method to ask the support of all my friends. I pledge myself to a conscientious and faithful discharge of official duties, if elected in November.

Respectfully,
WM. M. GOODLOE.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Good times for shoe buyers this week, at

DAVIS, THOMSON & ISGRIG.

The Northwestern is carrying nearly \$1,000,000 insurance on the lives of Bourbon County's representative citizens. Call on R. P. Dow, Jr., for particulars. (260c-8t)

Cash buyers can get double value today, at

DAVIS, THOMSON & ISGRIG.

New Laundry Agency.

I HAVE secured the agency for the Winchester Power Laundry—a first-class institution—and solicit a share of the public patronage. Work or orders left at Clarke & Clay's drug-store will receive immediate attention. Work called for and delivered promptly.

Respectfully,
BRUCE HOLLADAY.

(16ap-tf)

SCINTILLATIONS.

An Interesting Jumble Of News And Comment.

Five divorce suits have been filed at Stanford.

Sam Jones will lecture in Georgetown Nov. 12th on "Sawcietry Up To Date."

A \$10,000 monument will be built over Byron McClelland's grave in the Lexington cemetery.

JIM CORBETT is receiving deserved praise for assisting to rescue the victims in the awful railroad wreck at Garrison, N. Y.

The King of Siam has condemned a member of his suite to be executed for a breach of etiquette recently committed at Lisbon.

A telegram yesterday afternoon from Vanceburg said that Miss Emma Sullivan, a popular girl, had been brutally assaulted by Walter Hines, a school teacher.

Mrs. Thomas Gleason, the victim of a terrible outrage committed at Newport a few weeks ago, is reported seriously ill, with the chances against her recovery.

Thirty Louisville hunters have bought Reelfoot Lake for a hunting preserve for \$5,000. The purchase includes the islands, etc., giving the sportsmen about fifty acres. The property will be patrolled in order to protect the game.

Miss Mary Keller Burns, a pretty and popular Harrison county girl, aged nineteen, hung herself with a plow line Monday night. Miss Burns, who was a lovely girl, was to have married Leon L. Taylor, Saturday, but he proved faithless. The license was issued last Thursday.

Chicago's Chief of Police Tuesday discharged 434 Republicans from the force and appointed a like number of men who had been discharged under the previous Republican administration. Among the men discharged are the four detectives who figured most conspicuously in the Luetgert case.

To Cure A Cold In One Day.

TAKE Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. For sale by W. T. Brooks and James Kennedy, Paris, Ky.

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THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

[Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as second-class mail matter.]

TELEPHONE NO. 124.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
[Payable in Advance.]
One year.....\$2.00 Six months.....\$1.00
NEWS COSTS: YOU CAN'T EVEN GET A REPORT FROM A GUN FREE OF CHARGE.

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

DON'T miss "From Clue to Climax"—a good story—on third page.

THE Fall meeting of the Kentucky Association at Lexington begins Monday.

At this writing Mr. B. F. Bedford is at the point of death at his home in East Paris.

THE Monday Night Literary Club will meet Monday night with Messrs. Warren and J. W. Bacon.

JAMES MURRIN, who was at death's door for several days, at the Windsor Hotel, is able to be out again.

REV. DR. RUTHERFORD will preach in the school-house at Spear's Mill, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. All are invited.

SIEPE & BLAKE's pony, dog and monkey show gave two good performances here yesterday to good sized audiences.

JUDGE WEBB's civil court will convene promptly at ten o'clock Tuesday morning in the Quarterly Court room at the court house.

THE High School football team will play a picked eleven at four o'clock this afternoon in McClure's lot, near the foot of Vine street.

THE date of the meeting of the National Foxhunter's Association at Cynthiana has been changed from November 15 to November 17.

REV. C. T. THOMSON will begin a meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at Shawhan, Monday evening, which will be continued during the week or longer.

SEE in another column advertisement of executor's sale, on Nov. 17th, of stock, crop, farming implements, etc., of Thos. Woodford, deceased. Read the ad.

A TELEGRAM from Mississippi announces the recovery from yellow fever of Mrs. T. E. Ashbrook's brother, Sharkey Withers, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Robb.

FOR RENT.—Desirable brick cottage, five rooms, good cellar and other improvements—on South Main street. For particulars apply to

(tf) J. T. HINTON.

WEDNESDAY Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Mayes, who have been living in the Lucas property on Second street, removed to Columbia, Tenn., their former home. Mr. Mayes is the father of Mrs. John Bowen, of this city.

DR. JULIAN WASSON, formerly of this city, writes to Paris friends that he has just returned with his wife from a five months' stay in Nevada. Dr. Wasson has recovered from scarlet fever and diphtheria, and was near to death's door several times. He has just opened a handsome dental office in San Jose, Cal.

Democrats Have A Majority.

NINETY Parisians who failed to register on the regular registration day, took advantage of the supplementary days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—and registered at County Clerk Paton's office. Of this number the Democrats have a majority of about fifteen.

New L. & N. Time Card.

A NEW time card will take effect on the L. & N. Sunday. The morning trains for Lexington and for Maysville, which now leave at 7:45, will depart at 7:40—five minutes earlier. The afternoon train for Cincinnati will leave six minutes earlier, departing at 3:40. There will be no change in the arrival or departure of other trains.

Cain Lewis' Case Reversed.

THE Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the decision of the Bourbon Circuit Court in the case of Cain Lewis, under life sentence for the alleged murder of his wife. The court holds that there was no evidence to show that Lewis poisoned his wife as alleged. The case was argued before the Court of Appeals by Attorneys Harmon Stitt and S. B. Rogers.

A Bold Burglary.

THE Louisville Store was entered Monday night by an exceedingly bold and deliberate burglar. He piled up some boxes in the back yard until he could reach the transom of the rear door. Breaking the glass he entered the store and picked out a suit of the best underwear. Then he took several suits of custom made clothing into a private room at the store and fitted the clothing on himself, leaving the suits which did not fit. The thief has not yet been arrested nor has the clothing been recovered.

Ready For Dedication.

THE new \$15,000 Methodist Church is ready for the dedicatory ceremonies which occur Sunday morning as announced in these columns. Rev. G. C. Kelly D. of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at the morning service, and Rev. J. C. Morris, D. D., of Nashville, will preach in the evening. There will be no afternoon service. Revs. E. H. Pearce, John Reeves, T. J. Dodd, W. F. Taylor, W. M. Britt, J. Q. A. Vaught, T. W. Watts, W. A. Cooper, Prof. Fisher, and other ministers are expected to attend.

Rev. Kelly will be the guest of his sister Mrs. Florence Lockhart, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Power of Scott avenue, will entertain Rev. and Mrs. Morris and Rev. and Mrs. Reeves. Dr. and Mrs. Pearce will be guests of Rev. E. G. Mann, at Mrs. Friend's, on Mt. Airy avenue, and Rev. Dodd and W. F. Taylor will be with Mr. and Mrs. James McClure. It is thought that the new church will seat about a thousand persons. Rev. Dr. Rutherford has offered the use of his church to one of the visiting ministers in case the new church is not large enough to accommodate the crowd.

Main Street Improvements.

THIRTY-FOUR men are now engaged in quarrying rock at the Midland depot and in running the crusher and spreading the rock on Main street. The men are under the direction of 'Squire Henry Clay, John M. Clay and Thos. Moran. Main street, from Fourth street to the Fordham, has been covered with rock, and will be rolled by the willipus-wallapus in a few days, as the Main street of Millersburg will probably be rolled today—if it rained there last night.

The City Council should have sewers laid—at least from Fourth to Eighth—before the street is finished. The street could then be leveled and graded properly and every inch of its width be utilized. From the high tax rate paid Paris should have sewerage and paved streets on Main.

Kentucky K. of P. Grand Lodge.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Grand lodge K. of P., convened in the House of Representatives at Frankfort Tuesday morning. About five hundred delegates were in attendance. Gov. Bradley delivered the address of welcome.

The meeting closed Wednesday, when the following officers were elected: J. T. Horner, of Covington, as Grand Master of Arms, R. L. Slade, of Barry, Grand Inner Guard, and Lee Owens, of Frankfort, Grand Outer Guard. Middleborough will be the next place of meeting.

Rathbone Lodge, of this city, was represented by Col. A. J. Lovell, Lieutenant A. C. Adair and Sir Knights Benj. Perry, Geo. D. Mitchell, W. C. Jones, Milt Abney, J. T. Richey, S. C. Eubank and L. Woolstien.

A Young Man In Trouble.

JAMES PERKINS, of near North Middletown, was arrested in Mt. Sterling, Wednesday on the charge of having written an obscene letter to a young lady living in North Middletown. Perkins was brought to this city yesterday for trial, and was placed in jail. His trial will occur to-morrow morning at ten o'clock before 'Squire Lilleston. The offense is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 or a sentence of not less than ten days nor more than one year in jail. Both fine and imprisonment may be imposed at the discretion of the court.

Notice of New Meat Market.

PARIS, KY., Oct. 30, 1897. Garrett Kenney and Tice Ashurst have formed a partnership and will, on Saturday, October 30, 1897, open a meat market in the store-room adjoining Lavin & Connell's, on Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. They will do business under the firm name of Kenney & Ashurst.

Mr. Kenney has had long experience in meat markets and respectfully asks a share of the generous patronage formerly accorded him.

Kenney & Ashurst will keep the choicest fresh meats, and everything usually found in a first-class butcher shop.

(2t)

Advertised Letter List.

LIST of letters remaining unclaimed in Paris, Ky., postoffice, Oct. 92, 1897. Ammerman Morgan Parsons, Mr. Elmer Campbell, George Stevenson, Virgil Clay, Matilda Spears, Mr. Sol Clay, Mary P. Smith, Miss Laura Curry Sallie Stucker, Mrs. M. R. Easly, W. N. Tarvin, Mr. H. G. Ellis, Richard Turnie, Miss Hannie Jackson, Mrs. Sallie Whaley, Miss Lena Johnson, Annie Wilson, Mrs. Nannie Persons calling for above letters will please say "advertised."

W. L. DAVIS, P. M.

Attend Wilson's auction of water color paintings—Odd Fellows' Hall to-day and to-morrow.

New crop currents, raisins, citron, peaches, prunes, apricots, hominy, oatmeal, rolled oats.

(tt) NEWTON MITCHELL.

Insure in the Northwestern to-day to-morrow may be too late.

PERSONAL MENTION.

COMERS AND GOERS OBSERVED BY THE NEWS MAN.

NOTES Hastily Jotted On The Streets, At The Depots, In The Hotel Lobbies And Elsewhere.

—Miss Nannie Clay is visiting friends in Covington.

—Miss Nellie Griner returned to Louisville yesterday.

—Mr. Chas. Hill was in Cincinnati several days this week.

—Mayor W. J. Kennedy, of Carlisle, was in the city yesterday.

—Miss Georgia Boston, of Winchester, is visiting relatives in the city.

—Mr. Quincy Ward returned Wednesday from a visit to friends in Richmond.

—Miss Mabel Russell left Wednesday for a visit to friends in Covington and Cincinnati.

—Mrs. Chas. Webber, of Shelbyville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kenney.

—Mr. Clarence Stanton, the former editor, now a traveling salesman, was in the city Wednesday.

—Thos. H. Mitchell came up Wednesday from Cincinnati to register and remain until after the election.

—Mr. George N. Parris, of the *Reporter*, who has been ill of malarial fever, is able to be out again.

—Mrs. Sterling Cooper, of Newport, is spending a few days with friends and relatives in Paris and Millersburg.

—Miss Maria Spears is at home from Plainfield, New Jersey, on a visit, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Dunham, of New Brunswick, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Martin have returned from a visit to Mrs. Jas. Douglas, near Midway. They attended the Martin barbecue Saturday.

—Misses Elsie Bell, of Chicago, Bessie Lancaster, of Lexington, and Annie Stone, of Georgetown, are guests of Mrs. James Dodge, near Paris.

—Mrs. D. C. Parrish is spending a few days in Cincinnati with her daughters, Misses Marie and Louise, who are attending the College of Music.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Neal returned to-day, to their home in Brownsburg, Indiana, after a visit to Mrs. Joe Rion of this city, and Mr. F. W. Houston, of North Middletown.

—Miss Julia Connell, who has been so near to death since Tuesday was slightly improved yesterday. She is yet dangerously ill and scores of friends are praying that she will recover.

—Mr. John Brennan has returned from a pleasure trip in the North West. He went as far North as Winnipeg, and enjoyed some fine fishing on the lakes in Manitoba. He is much benefitted in health.

—Mrs. Otis Bacon who has been visiting the family of her father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Bacon, in this city, and her sister, Mrs. Byron McCleland, in Lexington left yesterday for her home in Wichita Falls, Texas.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Johnson, John Watts, and Marion Augusta Watts, of Montgomery, Ala., are guests of Mrs. Augusta G. Rogers and family, near Hutchinson. They will remain in Kentucky until the yellow fever dangers in Alabama have passed.

—Mrs. D. C. Parrish, Miss Tipton, Misses Olivia Buckner, Eddie Spears, Sallie Buckner, Annie Hibler, Messrs. Chas. B. Mitchell, John Williams, and Walter Champ, of this city, and Misses Vaught, Ivy and Scales, of Millersburg Female College, attended the Anton Seidl concert in Lexington Tuesday night.

DON'T miss "From Clue to Climax"—a good story—on third page.

Attend Wilson's auction of water color paintings—Odd Fellows' Hall to-day and to-morrow.

Revenue Assignments For November.

AMONG Collector Roberts' revenue assignments for November are noted: Gaugers—G. G. Berry, Paris Distilling Co., and G. G. White Co.; Thompson Ware, Paris Distilling Co. Storekeepers—David Harp, J. W. Robinson, B. N. Webster, Paris Distilling Co.; O. P. Carter, Jr., E. H. Taylor & Sons, Frankfort; M. F. Kenney, G. G. White Co. Storekeepers and gaugers—J. R. McChesney, Bourbon Distilling Co.; J. M. Russell, Peacock Distilling Co.

THE Northwestern Mutual life has paid to representatives of its policy-holders and to its policy-holders, and is now holding for them, \$180,000.00, an excess over premium receipts of over \$20,000.00.

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THE BOURBON NEWS.

(Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.)

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, &
BRUCE MILLER, Editors and Owners.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

The Bile of a Serpent an Antidote for Its Bite.

Another very effective agent for overcoming the venom of serpents has been discovered by Prof. Thomas R. Fraser, of the University of Edinburgh. It is not whisky wherewith Americans antagonize the poison of rattlesnakes; nor is it M. Calmette's antitoxic serum, obtained from the blood of animals which have been rendered immune by successive inoculations with small quantities of the venom. The new antidote is nothing more or less than the serpent's own bile. In reporting a series of elaborate experiments conducted by himself Prof. Fraser recently said:

"The bile from the gall bladder of the African cobra, puff adder, rattlesnake and grass snake was used, and each bile was tested against the venom of the African and Indian cobra. For the most part the experiments were made by mixing various quantities of each bile with a little more than the minimum fatal dose of the venom, and then injecting this mixture under the skin of the animal. The object of the experiments was not only to determine if the bile can render venom innocuous, but also, if it have this power, what is the smallest quantity of bile capable of doing it?"

Having recounted the various doses which he employed, and their effects, he thus summarizes the result: "It was thus shown that the bile of venomous serpents is able, when mixed with the venom of serpents, to prevent lethal doses of the latter from producing death, and that the bile is, indeed, so powerful an agent in doing this that a quantity actually smaller than the quantity of venom may be sufficient for the purpose. It need scarcely be added that the doses of bile thus shown to be sufficient represent only minute portions of the bile stored in the gall bladder of a serpent, and that a serpent therefore has at its disposal enough bile to prevent injury from venom introduced into the stomach in quantities many times greater than the minimum lethal."

The bile of harmless serpents was also tested and found to be effective, though in a less degree. The same secretion from an animal like the ox was made the subject of other experiments. It was even less powerful than the bile of innocuous snakes, and about one-seventh as strong in its antitoxic influence as the bite of the cobra or asp. But if enough of it were used it would overcome a fatal dose of the poison.

Dr. Fraser found that he could isolate the particular element in a serpent's bite which has this surprising property, so that the antidote can be prepared for the market in very compact form. And the process of manufacture is probably quite as simple as, and perhaps more rapid, than that of M. Calmette.

Precisely how he obtained his clew the Edinburgh savant does not say. But he incidentally remarks that some of the native snake doctors in Africa have a remedy, compounded of several substances, of which one is snake bile, and they are accustomed to administer it not only by introducing it into the patient's stomach (where it is probably without effect), but also by rubbing it into the wound, where it would be absorbed into the blood. It is probable, therefore, that this wonderful provision of nature, which compels a serpent to secrete in one part of its system a cure for the poison that it secretes in another, has long been known in some of those countries where the information is most likely to prove beneficial to mankind.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

COUNTRY WITHOUT CRIMINALS.

Only Two Thefts Have Occurred in 1,000 Years in Iceland.

In Iceland there are no prisons, and the inhabitants are so honest in their habits that such defenses to property as locks, bolts and bars are not required; nor are there any police in the island. Yet its history for 1,000 years records no more than two thefts. Of these two cases one was that of a native, who was detected after stealing several sheep, but as he had done so to supply his family, who were suffering for want of food, when he had broken his arm, provisions were furnished to them and work was found for him when able to do it, and meanwhile he was placed under medical care, but the stigma attached to his crime was considered sufficient punishment.

The other theft was by a German, who stole 17 sheep. But as he was in comfortable circumstances and the robbery was malicious, the sentence passed upon him was that he should sell all his property, restore the value of what he had stolen, and then leave the country or be executed, and he left at once. But, though crime is rare in Iceland, and its inhabitants are distinguished for honesty and purity of morals, there is, of course, provision for the administration of justice, which consists, first of all, in the sheriff's courts; next, by appeals to the court of three judges at Reykjavik, the capital, and, lastly, in all criminal and most civil cases, to the supreme court at Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, of which kingdom the island forms a part. The island of Pananis (one of the Lipari group) is equally fortunate in having neither prisons nor lawyers, and being absolutely destitute of both paupers and criminals.—*Boston Transcript.*

Gentle Art of Hanging.

First Whitecap—Here's a letter from the wife of the man we lynched last night.

Second Whitecap—You don't say so! "Yes; she says she likes our style of doing things very much, and asks if we'd mind dropping up some evening this week to hang a few pictures for her."—*Detroit Journal.*

AN ESSAY ON CHICKENS.

Of Interest to Poultry Keepers and Bird Lovers.

Official Data Concerning the Principal Breeds and Varieties Now Raised in the United States.

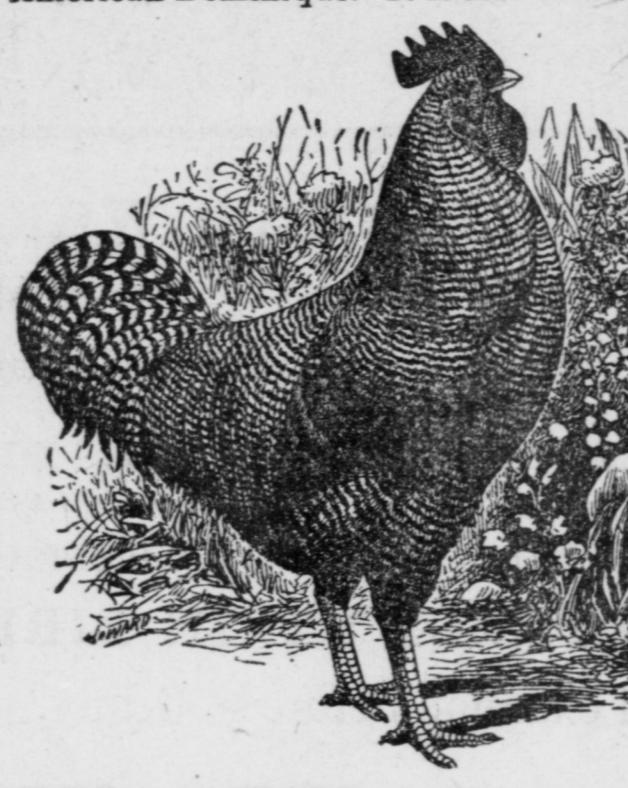
[Special Washington Letter.]

Under the supervision of Prof. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, of the department of agriculture, a voluminous bulletin has been prepared showing the standard varieties of chickens. The collation and elaboration of the work devolved upon George E. Howard, secretary of the National Poultry and Pigeon association. Gentlemen of experience in agricultural affairs say that this work is above criticism, and that it covers every variety of chickens known to the scientific students of farming and its concomitant industries.

There are 87 standard varieties of chickens; and a numberless variety of promiscuous breeding. There are four general classes of chickens; the American class, the Asiatic class, the Mediterranean class and the ornamental class. Prof. Howard gives considerable attention to

The Plymouth Rock,

which, he says, is regarded as the most popular of all varieties, as a general purpose fowl. It is of medium size, of hardy growth, and has good laying qualities. It is believed to be the best of all practical fowls for the farm. The Barred fowl is the best known variety of the Plymouth Rocks, and it has a history dating back to more than a quarter of a century. It is generally understood that the Barred fowl came from a cross between a Black Java and an American Dominique. It is also a mat-



SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

for this reason the more practical fowl for the farmer, or those who keep poultry for market. The pure Wyandotte is in color a rich, deep, clear buff, uniform in shade throughout, except the tail, which is of a deeper buff or copperish-bronze color. The blacks are of a rich, glossy black, with greenish sheen, excepting breast primaries, secondaries, tail and fluff, which are pure black.

The standard weight of cocks is 8½ pounds; hens, 6½ pounds; cockerels, 7½ pounds; pullets, 5½ pounds.

Javas.

This variety is the oldest of the American class, and at one time was considered the most profitable of all breeds. At present they are not raised extensively, the more modern or newer breeds having seemingly supplanted their favoritism. There is no reason why this should be so, as they are practical and good general-purpose fowls. In size they are about like the Plymouth Rocks, but differ in general symmetry and appearance. They are good layers, and do well in winter, and for table purposes they make nice eating. They mature early, are good sitters and mothers, and are easily kept in confinement.

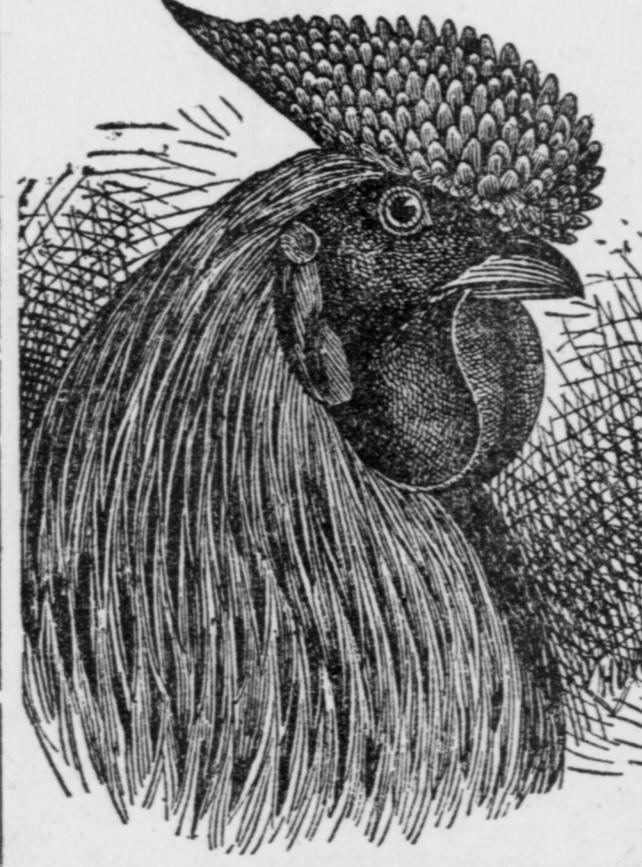
There are three varieties of Javas—black, mottled and white. The standard weight of cocks is 9½ pounds; hens, 7½ pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds, and pullets 6½ pounds.

Dominiques.

Similarly in plumage of the American Dominique and Barred Plymouth Rock has been the price of the former's popularity.

The history of the Barred fowl is very long and interesting. It is of grayish white, regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue black, running in straight distinct lines through the entire length of the feather, and showing on the down, or under color, of the feathers. On the hackle and saddle feathers these bars are smaller than on other portions of the body. The bird is medium-sized, with broad neck, flat shoulders, full breast, body broad and compact; medium-sized wings, that fold gracefully, the points being well covered with breast and saddle feathers. A medium-sized head, ornamented with upright, bright-red comb and wattles; a large, bright eye, and yellow beak, legs and toes, places the picture before us in its entirety. The difference between the Barred and the Pea-comb Barred is that the latter has a small, firm and even pea-comb, instead of the single comb. Their eggs are brown in color and average eight to a pound. They are good sitters and excellent mothers.

The characteristics of the Barred Plymouth Rock are noticeable in the other Plymouth Rock classes, excepting that of color. The size, shape, general outlines and qualities are the same in the other varieties as in the Barred. The White Plymouth Rock is pure white in plumage throughout, and the buff variety is a clear buff, uniform in shade except the tail, which is a deep buff of copperish yellow-brown. The buff color should extend to the under-



BLACK JAVA COCKEREL.

color as much as possible; the deeper the better.

The standard weight of cocks is 9½ pounds; hens, 8 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; and pullets, 6½ pounds.

Wyandottes.

The Wyandotte is another of the general-purpose fowls, and is rated next to the Plymouth Rock. From the first they sprang into popular favor, and have continued so to the present time. Their origin is comparatively recent, dating back less than 25 years. They came originally from the Dark Brahma, Silver-Spangled Hamburg and the Bredas, a French fowl. Not a few authorities say that the Wyandottes have Cochian blood in them, from the fact that their ancestors produced single combed and feathered legs.

The hen of the silver-laced variety is marked similarly to the male, except-

ing the back and the wing, which are whiter in male than female. The breast of the female is of much importance in breeding good birds; the lacing should be large and distinct, the white centers of each feather to be free from black or brown penciling.

The Golden Wyandotte is marked like the silver, excepting that the color is golden-bay and black instead of white and black. The white variety is, perhaps, the favorite of the Wyandotte classes, from the fact that it is not so difficult to breed feather, the plumage being pure white throughout. They are

inches; length of head and beak, 3½ inches; breast to rear of a drop line from point of beak, three-fourths to 1¼ inches. As specimens depart from this proportion they become awkward and valueless as exhibition stock, and often also as egg producers. In shape, oblong, with full, broad and round breast, carried well forward. The fullness, and oblong shape is typical of the Brahma, and is characteristic of prolific birds. The curves of the neck and back are fac-simile in shape of the outlines of an egg.

In plumage the male is pure white, excepting hackle, tail and flights, which are black, and white striped with black. Any other color but white and black is against the standard-bred bird.

The Light Brahma is a valuable bird for the farm. They have always been made to pay for their keep and have seldom been set aside by any who have bred them. They are the largest of domestic poultry and do as well in confinement in small runs as on free range. As layers they will average from 12 to 13 dozen of eggs a year, and lay exceptionally well in winter. Their eggs are large, about seven to a pound, of a rich brown color and excellent flavor. For table purposes they are good; they do not mature as early as do the varieties of the American class.

The Dark Brahma is not so popular as the light—the difficulty being in breeding them true to feather. Their delicately marked plumage is extremely pretty when bred to standard requirements, but if not so bred it becomes most disagreeable and unsatisfactory.

With a bay edging on the outside web; secondaries, black on the inside web and rich bay on the outside web, terminating with greenish-black at the end of each feather; wing coverts, greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of that color across the wing when folded; tail, black; sickles, coverts and lesser coverts, glossy greenish-black; the latter may be edged with red; thighs, black; shanks, yellow and well covered with black or brownish feathers, the middle toes being also well feathered.

The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a brown plumage, with a stout, well-curved beak, yellow in color. Her eyes are bay and mild in expression. The head is ornamented with a small single comb, set perfectly straight upon the head and bright red in color. The wattles are small, well-rounded and fine in texture; the earlobes are well-developed and are also fine in texture.

The neck is neatly curved, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders. The plumage is bright red or orange red with a broad black stripe down the middle of each feather.

Black Cochins are much more easily raised than are either of the above named varieties. Being of one color, the care bestowed in breeding parti-colored or penciled birds is not necessary, and the time may be spent in furthering their general utility in egg production. A one colored bird is the more practical bird for the farmer and

market poultreter. The Black Cochin is of a rich glossy black plumage throughout.

The standard weight of Buff, Partidge and White Cochin cocks is 12 pounds; hens, 9½ pounds; cockerels, 10 pounds, and pullets, 8 pounds. The standard weight of Dark Brahma cocks is 11 pounds; hens, 8½ pounds; cockerels, 9 pounds, and pullets, 7 pounds.

Cochins.

The four Cochin classes are very popular with breeders. They are second to the Brahma classes in the meat breeds, weighing but a pound lighter than the Light Brahma. Old and experienced breeders of Cochins are pronounced in praise of their qualities as profitable fowls, they being hardy, good winter layers of rich, brown, black.

Langshans.

Langshans are the smallest and most active of the Asiatic class. They are a practical fowl in more senses than one, and their prolific laying and excellent qualities make them a profitable fowl for the farmer and market poultreter.

They are one of the oldest varieties of poultry and have always been held in popular esteem.

The shape of Langshans is distinct from that of the Brahma or Cochin, and should not be confused with either of the last-named varieties.

Langshans have white flesh and dark legs, while the others are yellow skinned and yellow legged.

The quality of the flesh of the Langshan is excellent, being fine grained, tender and nicely flavored.

As layers they rank among the best, averaging from 12 to 13 dozen a year, and as winter layers they are recommended.

The chicks are hardy and mature early.

Langshans are good sitters and mothers, being of gentle disposition; they are easily kept in confinement or on free range.

Being excellent foragers, they are ideal fowls for the farm, and will gather during the year a considerable proportion of their food.

Langshans.

The Langshan is a stylish, medium-sized bird, not overgrown or gawky in appearance, of attractive nature and lively disposition.

There are two varieties of Langshans—the black and the white. The black in plumage of neck, back, saddle, sickles, a glossy metallic black, with greenish sheen; breast, primaries, secondaries, tail, fluff, spank and toe feathers, black. The undercolor is black or dark slate. The White Langshan is pure white throughout.

The standard weight of cocks for both varieties is 10 pounds; hens, 7 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; and pullets 6 pounds.

Leghorns.

Leghorns are the best known of the egg-producing varieties or Mediterranean class. They are the premiers in laying and the standard by which the prolificacy of the other breeds is judged.

Of the origin of the Leghorn fowl there are differences of opinion, and there is but little information to be found anywhere concerning their

early history. It is generally conceded that a race of fowls bearing a close resemblance in many respects to the Leghorn has existed in Italy and other parts of the continent of Europe for a long period. Leghorns were first introduced into America from Italy. The story goes that as early as 1834 a vessel from Leghorn, Italy, brought to this country as a part of its cargo a small shipment of fowls, which were at once named "Leghorns." They immediately became popular, their prolific laying and nonsitting qualities being recognized at this early date.

White and brown Leghorns were the first varieties known. Modern breeders are responsible for some of the subvarieties of the breed, and, in point of color at least, exhibition birds of today, even of the older varieties, vary considerably from those seen at the present time in Italy.

The Leghorn fowl holds the same place among poultry that the Jersey holds among cattle.

The question of profit in poultry has been decided in favor of egg-producing breeds. They are lively, active, and of a restless disposition, the best of foragers, and will pick up a good part of their living during the year. Leghorns are light eaters and the cost of raising them to maturity is about one-half that of the Asiatic varieties. Their eggs are pure white in color, and weigh about ten to the pound. As table fowls they are fairly good. By many they are considered excellent. The only thing that can be said against them is that they are small in size. They must be warmly housed in winter to lay well and protect their pendulous wattles from frostbite.

In shape a Leghorn cock should be graceful; body round and plump, broad at the shoulders, and tapering towards the tail. The tail should be well balanced on a fair length of shank and thigh; the length of the leg giving the bird its sprightly and proud carriage. Closeness of feathers adds to the general shape and secures a freedom of angles which always proclaims the pure bred, typical specimen. The breast should be full, beautifully curved, rather prominent, and carried well forward. Neck, long, well arched, and carried erect; back, of medium length, with saddle rising in shape, concave sweep of the tail, and long, well curved sickles are characteristics of the bird that are much thought of. The wing is long, well folded, and tightly carried. Hackle and saddle feathers, long and abundant and flowing well over the shoulders and saddle. The legs are bright yellow in color and free from feathers; toes also yellow, but a dark shade on the same is allowable. The head is the prettiest portion of the bird, being short and deep, yellow beak, full bright red eyes, and bright-red face. The comb is single and of medium size, perfectly straight and upright on the head, free from side sprigs, deeply serrated with five or six points, and bright red in color. SMITH D. FRY.

SPORADIC INFLUENZA.

Scientists have indulged in considerable speculation as to the condition of the influenza microbe during those periods when the disease does not manifest itself. One of the professors of the Vienna Pathological institute has expressed the opinion, formed after extensive research, that these germs are capable of existence for a long time in a dormant condition. They may remain in the system for months without causing any illness, or even unpleasant symptoms. Suddenly some favorable condition may arise, resulting in violent outbreaks of the disease, either in the individual or what may practically amount to an epidemic. The bacillus of influenza varies in size and generally appears from the smallest coccus-like rod to that quite as large as the bacilli of diphtheria. Prof. Lindenthal's opinion does not coincide with the opinion expressed by many of his contemporaries in the existence of the so-called pseudo-influenza bacillus. N. Y. Ledger.

Wild Dreams.

"When I think of the wrongs we have suffered at the hands of the blood-sucking monopolists," shrieked the agitator. "I wish I had a mouth like that of the river Amazon, with which to give utterance to my indignation."

"Gosh!" exclaimed a sympathetic auditor, "what a mouth that'd be fur-beer!"—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Likes It.

She—Do you believe that Friday is an unlucky day?

He—No, on the contrary, I believe it is next to the luckiest day of the week.

She—How's that?

He—Why, you know it's the day before pay day.—Chicago Record.

His Fitness.

"Aside from the fact that I recognize you as an ex-convict," said the theatrical manager, "

THE FARMING WORLD.

LETUCE IN POTS.

A Method of Forcing That Has Been Practiced with Success.

The method of forcing lettuce in pots may be of interest to those who grow lettuce under glass either in the amateur way or as a commercial product.

The preparation of soil for lettuce should not be too heavy. It should be composed of three parts by measure of loam, one of manure and one of sand.

The seed is sown in boxes about 12 by 10 inches and three inches deep, or on the bench. Benches are six inches deep, the lower three inches being filled with well-rotted manure, and the upper three inches with potted soil prepared as described above.

When the plants are about two inches high they are transplanted to two-inch pots. The benches are filled with soil, in which the pots containing the lettuce are plunged, so that the tops of the pots are covered with about half an inch of soil. A little drainage material is put in the bottom of each pot. The plants are usually set on the benches about ten inches apart each way. The



LETTUCE GROWN IN A POT.

roots soon fill the pot and grow out into the soil of the bench through the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot. Being thus buried in the soil the little pots do not dry out as rapidly as they would do were they exposed to the air.

The moment a pot is removed from the bench another may be set in its place without waiting to clear the bench, or any portion of it, of the rest of the lettuce. The method thus proves economical, both of time and space.

Grocers and other retail dealers readily appreciate the advantage of having lettuce grown in this way. It permits them to keep the lettuce on hand for a considerable length of time and still present it to their customers crisp, fresh and attractive, instead of wilted and unattractive.

When the plant is ready for market it may be knocked out of the pot and the ball of earth and roots undisturbed may be wrapped singly in old paper. The earth will thus keep moist for a long time and furnish moisture to the plants through the roots which are imbedded in it. Local customers may be supplied with lettuce in the pots, and the pots returned after the plants are taken from them.

While the subject of forcing is thus under consideration, a few hints on the care of a crop may not be amiss. (1.) The temperature should be kept down to from 50 to 60 degrees during the day and from 45 to 50 degrees during the night. Plant lice become more troublesome in a high temperature. (2.) As much ventilation should be given as possible, but still keep the temperature within the range mentioned. (3.) So far as possible water only on bright, sunny days, preferably early in the day.

The varieties of cabbage lettuce are Big Boston, Salamander, Drumhead, Henderson's New York (curled), Golden Ball (dwarf), Golden Queen (dwarf). The variety of loose heads are Grand Rapids (curled), Hanson (curled), New Iceberg (curled), Prize Head (curled). —Ella M. Hess, in N. Y. Tribune.

ALL AROUND THE DAIRY.

A dirty milker will injure the flavor of the butter.

Milk that is drawn in an unventilated stable cannot escape taint.

Let plenty of fresh air into the churn after it is used and cleaned.

Boiling, and not warm, water should be used in cleaning the churn.

Bran and shorts should be bought at once. They will not be lower.

The patron should do his full part to make the creamery a success.

Whistle when you milk, if you can whistle well. The cow likes music.

If your butter is only fit for the country store barrel, don't make butter to sell.

The dairy barn ought to be a convenient structure, built so as to save steps and labor.

The cow that eats a good deal gives a good deal of milk, as a rule. Feed her all she will eat.

The little things, such as brushing off the cow before milking and making her contented, are what pays in the dairy.—Western Plowman.

Harvesting Weedy Potatoes.

The sins of neglect will follow a man until he is duly punished is never more conclusively proven than when the neglected potato field comes to be harvested. Not only is the crop greatly lessened, but the labor of harvesting has been increased. As a matter of fact, the farmer who can and does keep his potatoes free from weeds saves labor by the operation. Sooner or later the weeds have to be uprooted. It costs less to do this while they are small. If done then the yield of marketable tubers is so much increased and the expense of harvesting is decreased, so that it really costs less to harvest a large crop kept free from weeds than to harvest a crop failure made so because overrun with weeds.

Working Convicts on Roads.

North Carolina's system of working convicts on the roads has, it is alleged, rid the state of tramps, as well as proved profitable to all who use the roads. The state law gives magistrates the option of sentencing prisoners to road-building.

OLD FRUIT TREES.

Autumn Is the Best Season in Which to Renovate Them.

In the fall is one of the best times to begin renovating trees that have been neglected and are not too old. In a majority of cases feeble growing and unhealthy trees are as a rule the result of starvation, bad soil or unfavorable conditions. In many cases remedial treatment will convert into thrifty, vigorous trees.

One of the surest signs of debility in a tree is the pushing out of adventitious growths from the trunks and main branches, and the dying off year by year of the small, twiggy, terminal shoots.

When the land has been seeded to grass for a considerable time and especially when no manure has been applied, trees will begin to show signs of unthriftness.

Plowing the ground in good season in the fall, giving the trees a good pruning, and then before severe cold weather sets in applying a good dressing of manure; scattering broadcast as far out under the trees as the branches extend. When the tree is healthy the top is luxuriant, but if the tree gets weak or old the top makes but little growth if it does not die.

In pruning all of the dead or decaying limbs should be cut out, and sufficient growth to leave an open head. In many cases proper pruning and manuring will be all that is necessary to revive a reasonably young tree. When a tree is dying of old age very little can be done to sustain the lowering vitality.

In some cases trees are unthriftness for want of proper drainage. If water stands around the roots the tree will not make a healthy growth and providing proper drainage is, of course, the proper remedy.

A little needed work in the orchard done in good season in the fall will often make an orchard that has been in a great sense a failure, a source of profit.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

How to Grow the Toxothome Fungi in Baskets or Boxes.

Mushroom growing in summer requires as indispensable conditions a cool, moist atmosphere and a dark place from which flies may be excluded. The breeding of maggots in the mushrooms, as soon as summer weather begins, renders the culture unprofitable under ordinary conditions. A cool, dark underground cellar, however, may be used for mushrooms, and the basketful depicted in the cut, reproduced from the London Gardening Illustrated, was grown under these conditions. The basket was filled with prepared manure, firmly packed, mounded up in the center, covered with loam, and then spawned like an ordinary bed. Amateurs growing mushrooms in small quantities



MUSHROOMS GROWN IN BASKETS.

would find baskets or boxes very convenient for handling and an economy of space. The general treatment is the same grown in ordinary beds.

About four years ago, scientific attention was given, for the first time, to a very distinct variety of mushroom raised for market by a Long Island grower, who found it especially suitable to summer culture. This mushroom, Agaricus subrufescens Peck, was rather coarser in appearance than the variety ordinarily grown (*Agaricus campestris*) and different in color, the gills being of a rusty-red tint. The new mushroom proved to be of an excellent quality, a heavy yielder and very easily grown, flourishing in open frames outside. The only drawback to its culture was the fact that many purchasers objected to its unfamiliar appearance, fearing that it might be an unwholesome variety.—Rural New Yorker.

Don't Blame the Weather.

Don't blame the wet season for the condition of many of your roads. See that your candidates for local offices favor good roads, and then supply them with the information that will enable them to know how to get and keep them. Most people are all at sea on these subjects. The heavy rains of the summer have given startling object-lessons to road-builders and superintendents in some sections of the country. Roads that were nearly flat and which lacked proper drainage were swept over by the water. In some spots the surface was torn away; in others it was covered with stones and earth. This did not happen where roads were suitably crowned and drained.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Gravity Creaming in Kansas.

Gravity creaming in the private dairy loses more fat than most farmers dream of. If ice is used at once after milking to reduce the water round the cans to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit the fat will rise, leaving not more than one-fifth of one per cent., and if the water is at 60 degrees or above one per cent, or more will be left in the skim milk. This one or more per cent, is a third or a half of all the fat in the milk. This suggests the putting up of ice by the private dairyman. The climate of Kansas provides for this and is a greater boon than many imagine.

Own the best dairy implements.

THE WIT OF JUVENILES.

Teacher—"Fritz, tell me the name of the animal who furnishes us with hamms?" "The butcher."

Aunt—"Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?" Bobby (suffering from parental discipline) "An orphan."

"Paw! Say, paw," little Johnny began. "Now, what do you want?" asked his suffering father, with the emphasis on the "now." "Will my hair fall off when it's ripe, like yours?"

A little girl on Long Island offered a rather remarkable prayer a few nights ago, when she said: "I do thank God, for all my blessings and I'll do as much for you some time."

"What is an average?" asked the teacher. The class seemed to be posed, but a little girl held out her hand eagerly: "Please, it's what a hen lays her eggs on." Bewilderment followed, but the mite was justified by the lesson book, in which was written: "The hen lays 200 eggs a year on an average."

A certain five-year-old boy who, in his earliest trousers, could only thrust his hands through his belt for want of pockets, had his heart rejoiced at last with a pair of trousers which had real pockets in them. His first act was to come down to a male relative with his hands stuck proudly in these pockets and to exclaim: "Look! I've got pockets with floors in 'em!"—Chicago News.

SOME ODD LITTLE FACTS.

An ordinance being enforced in Newbern, N. C., prohibits anyone, proprietors and employees included, from going in or out of a place of business between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight.

Shakespeare's daughter, Judith, who was 22 when he died, survived him 46 years and became a Puritan. So rigid was she that she would never go near a playhouse, and was intolerant of everything theatrical.

Two daily newspapers are now printed by the Japanese in Formosa. One of them appears in Japanese only, while the other has articles in three languages—Japanese, Chinese and English, or what is intended to be English.

The supposed grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims in each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah, in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is 50 cubits long and 12 wide. The Arabs entertain the belief that Eve was the tallest woman who ever lived.

Out in Redlands, Cal., they have been cutting grain this season with a harvester that is truly a mammoth of its kind. It has a cutting-bar over 50 feet in width, cuts the grain, threshes it, ties it up in sacks and turns out hundreds of these sacks an hour.

SHORT POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Man is made of dust—or at least some wives think their husbands are.

Love is a disease that most people get just as often as they are exposed.

The woman who can't hold her tongue or a baby has no business with either.

No matter what a girl's political belief may be, she always wants protection.

Some men are so dense that about the only time they get next is in a barber shop.

A fool can do more damage in a minute than a wise man can undo in six months.

Travel often broadens a man's mind—also his stomach, if he can afford to stop at first-class hotels.

The style of house that will accommodate two families without trouble has never yet been constructed.

Some of the would-be actors who want to go on the stage should take the fast express; it would get them home quicker.—Chicago News.

ABOUT WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

Gen. Lew Wallace has written a new book, consisting of two poems, dealing with oriental life.

Chauncey Depew expects to purchase a farm of from 200 to 300 acres within ten miles of Boston. He has not yet decided on the exact location.

Mrs. F. W. Fackler, of Dayton, O., has fallen heir to an estate in Germany valued at \$20,000. Her title to the estate was established by a family Bible in her possession.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common, \$2 25 @ 2 85

Select butchers, 3 90 @ 4 20

CALVES—Fair to good light, 6 00 @ 6 75

HOGS—Common, 3 40 @ 3 80

Mixed packers, 3 40 @ 3 80

Light shippers, 3 60 @ 3 80

Sheep—Choice, 3 25 @ 3 75

LAMBS—Good to choice, 5 25 @ 5 50

FIFTH—Wheat, No. 2 red, 3 55 @ 3 75

No. 3 red, 3 55 @ 3 75

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 6 00 @ 6 25

Oats—No. 2, 6 00 @ 6 25

RYE—No. 2, 6 00 @ 6 25

HAY—Prime to choice, 8 75 @ 9 00

PROVISIONS—Meat park, 13 @ 15

Lard—Prime steam, 4 20 @ 4 40

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 13 @ 15

Apple—Prime to choice, 6 00 @ 6 25

POTATOES—Per bushel, 1 75 @ 2 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent, 5 00 @ 5 25

No. 2 red, 1 01 @ 1 05

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 6 00 @ 6 25

OATS—No. 2, 6 00 @ 6 25

RYE—No. 2, 6 00 @ 6 25

OATS—No. 2 white, 26 @ 27

PORK—New mess, 8 50 @ 9 00

LARD—Western, 4 75 @ 5 00

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent, 5 00 @ 5 25

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 97 @ 98

Southern—Wheat, 92 @ 98

CORN—Mixed, 31 @ 31 1/2

Oats—No. 2 white, 26 @ 27

RYE—No. 2, 26 @ 27

CATTLE—First quality, 4 00 @ 4 25

HOGS—Western, 4 75 @ 4 90

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 23 @ 23 1/2

Oats—No. 2 mixed, 23 @ 23 1/2

LARD—Steam, 4 30 @ 4 32 1/2

Just a Little Pain.

The first touch of Rheumatism is a fair warning of much torture to follow. The little pains which dart through the body are not so severe at first, possibly a mere pang, and cause little inconvenience; but if the warning is unheeded, they will multiply rapidly and increase in severity until they become almost unbearable.

Rheumatism as a rule is much severer in winter, though many are so afflicted with it that they are crippled all the year round. Those who felt its first touch last year, may be sure that with the first season of cold or disagreeable weather, the mild pain of last year will return as a severe one, and become more and more intense until the disease has them completely in its grasp.

Being a disease of the blood of the most obstinate type, Rheumatism can be cured only by a real blood remedy. No liniments or ointments can possibly reach the disease. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the only cure for Rheumatism, because it is the only blood remedy that goes down to the very bottom of all obstinate blood troubles, and cures cases which other remedies cannot reach.



Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad man of Columbia, S.C., says:

"At first I paid very little attention to the little pains, but they became so much sharper and more frequent that before long I was almost disabled. The disease attacked my muscles, which would swell to many times their natural size, and give me the most intense pain. I was ready to doubt that Rheumatism could be cured, when I was advised to try S. S. S. This remedy seemed to get right at the cause of the disease, and soon cured me completely. I believe that S. S. S. is the only cure for Rheumatism, for I have had no return of the disease for eight years."

The mercurial and potash remedies, which the doctors always prescribe for Rheumatism, only aggravate the trouble, and cause a stiffness in the joints and aching of the bones which add so much to the distress of the disease, besides seriously affecting the digestive organs. S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Rheumatism because it is absolutely free from potash, mercury or other minerals. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Eczema, or any other blood disease, no matter how obstinate. Books mailed free. Address the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the assigned estate of H. Margolin are requested to present them at once properly proven as required by law to the undersigned, in Paris, Ky. Those knowing themselves indebted to H. Margolin are requested to pay promptly and thereby avoid court cost.

LOUIS SALOSHIN,
Assignee.

HARMON STITT, Attorney.
(11my)

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the assigned estate of T. H. Tarr are hereby notified to present same at office of attorney to the undersigned, as same may be barred by law.

T. E. ASHBROOK,
Assignee of T. H. Tarr.
ANN & ASHBROOK, Atty's. (23j)

BIG FOUR

ROUTE
BEST LINE TO AND FROM

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O. MCGOWAN,
Passenger Traffic Mgr.
D. B. MARTIN
Gen. Pass. Agt.

CINCINNATI, O.

A PRIVATE AMBULANCE.

Reminiscences of the Civil War Related by an Old Soldier.

"Among the men wounded in my regiment at a battle in Virginia," said the old soldier, "was a man in my company who was shot through the body and taken to the rear. Our troops fell back after the fight, and we had more wounded than we had transportation for, but two men out of his own tent set out to carry this man wherever we were going, which was presumably the camp behind intrenchments that we'd left in the morning."

"They took turns at backing him for half a mile or so until they came to a farmhouse that had a grassy yard in front. They laid him down on the grass and took a little look around the house to see what they could see. In a building at the rear they came across something that made 'em stand still and look at each other and laugh. It was a hand cart. What use the folks here had made of it they couldn't guess, but they knew what use they were going to make of it. They got it out of the building and rolled it around the side of the house alongside the wounded man and dropped the handle on the grass. He laughed, too, when he saw it. He was going the rest of the way in a private ambulance.

"The two men took their blankets off their shoulders and untied them and spread their rubbers down on the bottom of the hand cart and spread their woolen blankets down on them, and then they ran the hand cart up and rested the handle on the front steps of the house and lifted the wounded man and laid their guns in beside him. Then they turned the cart around again, and one man got inside the shafts, with the crosspiece against his waist belt, and the other man got behind to push. They all smiled again when they started, wounded man and all.

"It beat backing him out of sight. It was dry weather, and the roads were sandy, and up hill and on the level the wheeling was hard. But there was more down hill than there was up, places where they had to hold back, and it was all immensely more comfortable for the wounded man, and so they got him back to camp and to the surgeon again. But he died after all."

—New York Sun.

FORTUNES FROM GARBAGE.

Science Converts the Refuse of Cities Into Steam, Fertilizers, Soap, Etc.

William George Jordan, writing on "Wonders of the World's Waste," in The Ladies Home Journal, says: "The garbage of a great city is worth a fortune every year if properly utilized. In St. Louis the refuse is placed in enormous vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, which evaporate the 75 to 80 per cent of water in the garbage. The fatty substances are dissolved, and as the result of a number of processes a fertilizer is produced which is worth from \$9 to \$12 per ton, the demand exceeding the supply. One of the purest and best soaps of the country was made of garbage grease before cottonseed oil entered the field. It is now proposed to light London by electricity for nothing. It now costs that city \$1.08 (4s. 8d.) to get rid of a ton of garbage. A combination of rollers and other apparatus has been devised that can burn the garbage at 24 cents (1 shilling) per ton and generate steam sufficient to run enough dynamos to light the entire city. London can thus save 3s. 8d. on each ton and in addition illuminate its city without cost. Garbage, by a machine called the dust destructor, is converted into clinkers, which can be used for roadways, as artificial stone for sidewalks and as sand for mortar and cement. In Paris the invisible particles of iron, worn from wheels and from the shoes of horses, are rescued by passing powerful magnets through the sweepings."

A Vision of the Future.

Clarence King, formerly chief of the United States geological survey, says: "The time is not far distant when a man can start out of Denver and travel to Klondike, stopping every night at a mining camp. Already two American stamp mills are pounding away on the borders of the strait of Magellan, and the day is approaching when a chain of mining camps will extend from Cape Horn to St. Michael's. I believe we are about to enter upon a century which will open up vast resources and will be the grandest the earth has ever known. Before the end of the twentieth century the traveler will enter a sleeping car at Chicago bound via Bering strait for St. Petersburg, and the dream of Governor Gilpin will be realized."

Slang.

The difference between ancient and modern slang was amusingly illustrated in a recent incident at the Chautauqua assembly, when the teacher of English literature asked, "What is the meaning of the Shakespearian phrase 'Go to?'" and a member of the class replied, "Oh, that is only the sixteenth century expression of the modern term 'Come off.'" The two phrases, while apparently opposite, do, in fact, substantially mean the same thing.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Natural Inference.

"Did you hear what White boy said when they showed him the twins?"

"No; what was it?"

"He said, 'There, mamma'

getting bargains again." —Weekly.

It is an extraordinary fact that only two presidents were born between April and October. The record reads as follows: January, 2; February, 8; March, 4; April, 1; July, 1; October, 8; November, 4; December,

In Russia women householders for all elective officers and matters.

MRS. LAURA WEISHAUF.

Of Murry, Ind., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

Murry, Ind., Sept 17, 1896.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,

Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIRS:—Last spring I purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from L. C. Davenport, druggist, Bluffton, Ind., and used them for stomach trouble with which I had been afflicted for more than 15 years. Since taking your Capsules I have lost all trace of pain and my stomach is entirely well. I can eat anything and can truthfully say that I have not felt better in years.

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. LAURA WEISHAUF.

Sold by W. T. Brooks at 50c. and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

W. S. Anderson,

Of Peck, P. O., P. Co., O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

To the Wright Medical Co.,

Columbus, Ohio.

Gents:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from W. T. Brooks, druggist, W. Avery, O., and used them for stomach trouble and Constipation. I was unable to do anything for nearly two years. I used three boxes of your Celery Capsules and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted I wish to send them.

Very truly yours,

W. S. ANDERSON,

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, O., for trial size, free.

OYSTERS, celery, fresh cakes and crackers, new sorghum molasses, New York cream cheese.

(ff) NEWTON MITCHELL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

W. W. Sudduth's assignee, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. W. Sudduth, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale in the above styled action the undersigned will, on,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897,

sell publicly at the court-house door in Paris, Ky., at two o'clock p.m., to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate:

Two tracts of land lying in Bourbon County, Ky., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1.

A tract of 55½ acres of land on the Centerville & Jacksonville turnpike described as follows:

Beginning at a stone corner to Mrs. Rowland's dower, thence S 62° E 152.4 poles, thence N 5 E 33.8 poles, thence N 9 E 22.56 poles, thence N 24 E 12 poles, thence N 83 E 18 poles, thence leaving the pine N 78° W 127.24 poles, thence S 25 N 44.66 poles to the beginning.

TRACT NO. 2.

A tract of 11 acres and 15 poles adjoining the above tract and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone marked G. on the plat of the division of the lands of Levi Sudduth, thence S 27° W 14.25 poles to a corner to Hawkins; thence S 79° E 65.08 poles to corner to Sheeley; it extends probably a half mile and ending in scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate, and the extraordinary effect of swamp-root was soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price very reasonable, dollar.

I am mailing a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent by mail. Mention The Paris (Ky.) News and send your address to Dr. Kilmer, C. O., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

(24sp-Imo)

TWIN BROTHERS.

You are cordially invited to inspect the handsomest line of Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shoes, etc., ever displayed in Bourbon County. Not alone being the highest quality of goods but we intend to give the people the benefit of buying them at a less price than other stores can offer. See our new and mammoth

FALL STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING!



See our beautiful styles in Men's and Boys' and Children's Shirts and underwear. The largest stock and best quality in Men's, Ladies' and Children's shoes. Also, Ladies' and Children's Hats at money-saving prices. New and novel effects in Fall Dress Goods and Silks. Also, Serges, Broadcloth, Henrietta's, etc. New Calicos, Outing Cloths, Wrapper Goods, Flannels, Sateens, Percal's, Comforts, Blankets, Ginghams, Jeans, Shirting, Table Linens, Duck Goods, Napkins, Linen Crashes, Ticking, Quilts, Velvets, Fancy Ribbons, Hosiery, Curtains, Ladies' Underwear, Handkerchiefs, all best makes of Corsets in colors and white; Gloves for Men, Ladies and Children. Gloves in Leather, Kid and Wool. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, etc.

FREE—With every purchase you get a coupon. When you have \$5.00 worth of coupon tickets you get free a large, handsome glass-framed picture.

Call and see with your own eyes and you will acknowledge that we are the people's friends. Come once and you will come back again—they all do—because we give our customers honest goods at honest prices.

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HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition. If the urine is cloudy, strong smelling, or contains sediment, it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It cements inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate, and the extraordinary effect of swamp-root was soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price very reasonable.

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(13oct-15)

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SMITH SHOP FOR SALE.

I DESIRE to sell my house and lot, with blacksmith shop, at Jacksonville, Ky. I will sell for half cash, balance in twelve months. For further particulars, address, or call on

BENJ. F. SHARON,